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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,095 New Series BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. "VICTORIA," 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, taking the homeward Bombay mail of the 11th November, will proceed to London calling at Naples.

For further particulars apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Company,

Bombay, August 24, 1887.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th „
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA.	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th „
*L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st „
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th „
*L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th „
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th „
MALWA	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th „
MIRZAPORE.	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th „
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th „	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	20th Sept.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris	20th „
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 18, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, calling at MARSEILLES, on or about the 8th September.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 25.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSEN, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles direct, on or about the 20th inst. and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.

For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1887. MacIver Line.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10 „
PEKOE DUST	„ 10 „
SOUCHONG	„ 6 „
CONGOU	„ 4 „

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandevie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th September, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sep. 7, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET

POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testify to its excellence.

Per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 13-8; pints, Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of Government Securities, Bank and all other Shares and Stocks. Interest and Dividends realised. Securities kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved Cheques on Calcutta and Madras received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security and Life Assurance.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.

Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
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Apollo Street, Fort.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., London,
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Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts	Rs. 5 4	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts	Rs. 4 4	Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	„	36 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	„	32 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	„	28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE POONA SEASON.

WE notify that our Poona Branch is under the management of a thoroughly competent qualified CHEMIST of LONDON and PROVINCIAL EXPERIENCE, who will give his best attention to the requirements of all our numerous Constituents and others who may favour us with their Patronage.

OUR PHARMACY DEPARTMENT IN POONA will, therefore, have the care bestowed upon it so absolutely necessary to ensure accuracy, neatness and despatch in

DISPENSING.

We continue our moderate charges as heretofore, which are the same as those in Bombay, namely,

ARMY AND NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE STORES PRICES TO MEMBERS OF H. M. ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

You will obtain your Medicines, Sundries, Patent Preparations and Perfumery AT 20 PER CENT. LESS COST Than from other Limited Companies BY PATRONIZING OUR

POONA BRANCH.

We also remind you that we still give that constant attention to our other numerous Departments which cannot fail to satisfy our clients.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT

we are the only genuine Booksellers, Bookbinders, Publishers and Music Sellers in Poona.

Subscriptions received for all English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals. A new Revised List of Rates for Subscriptions Post free.

An immense selection of New Novels and all kinds of Literature on hand.
(New Publications received by every mail.)

DEPARTMENTS:

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TOYS AND GAMES.

ELECTRICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUNDRIES, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES, ÆRATED AND MINERAL WATERS, GROCERIES AND OILMAN'S STORES, WINES, SPIRITS, ALES AND STOUT, IRONMONGERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD REAY.

Warehouse, Laboratory and Wholesale Department	Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
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COLLARD AND COLLARD,
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

VISITORS
TO
POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
Can supply any Requisite
and will be glad to give
any Information wanted.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap	3½ in.	Rs. 30
Ditto ditto	5 in.	„ 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

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BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
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Opposite Napier Hotel.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
TOOTH PASTE,
PERFUMES,

EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS AND STROPS,
POMADES,

HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
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Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LIGHT AND DURABLE. THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "*ALL NEW GOODS.*"

SEASON 1887.

A SPECIAL SHOW-ROOM FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

	Rs.				
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0

Cash or V. P. P. Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
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THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
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DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, already advertised, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th Sept. 1887.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformaly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited.
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

CHUBB'S

PATENT BOX OR CHEST-LOCKS,
WITH TWO KEYS,
Size, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL will be OPENED from 1st October next by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of FAKIR MAHOMED, bin MAHOMED AMIN GAREMAY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

RABIABIBI (widow of Fakir Mahomed) and Mahammad Ebrahim Valad Shaik Ismail Garemay, the Executors named in the Will...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 5th day of September 1887.

Messrs. BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	„

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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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Under the Management of
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BREAKFASTS, Tiffins, Dinners and Suppers always available. Wines, Spirits and Aerated Waters of the Best Quality.

A new Billiard Table from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

NOTICES.

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CLOTHING for the above made of Fawn Blanketing, equal to English, at about One-third the Cost, consisting of quarter-piece, hood and breast-cloth, with body roller to match, at Rs. 18 per cent. cash or by V. P. P.

For samples and further particulars address

THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
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AURIFEROUS TRACTS IN MYSORE.

FOR SALE.—Volume of Selections from the RECORDS of the MYSORE GOVERNMENT, containing the Reports on the Auriferous Tracts in Mysore, together with Map of the Province, showing the Gold-bearing Tracts; by R. Bruce Foote, Esq., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India; with the Report by M. F. Lavelle, Esq., and Notes by Walter Marsh, Esq., M. E. Price Rs. 4 per copy; postage 2 as. extra.

Apply—SUPERINTENDENT, Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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No. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

WANTED a qualified English or Native LADY to act as Supervising Officer of the Female Schools of the Durbar both in the Capital and in the Territory and as Head Teacher of the Central School.

Knowledge of Hindi is necessary, as she will have to conduct studies in that language.

The Salary sanctioned for the post is Rs. 300 (three hundred Rupees) monthly besides free quarters and conveyance allowance.

Apply to the Undersigned, stating antecedents and enclosing copies of testimonials.

V. M. NARAIN,
Secretary, Jeypoor Council.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram as a Director, vice Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, deceased.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration
5. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE OF THE STATE OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

No. 13.—The Government of Portuguese India, requiring 580 tons of COAL, sealed tenders will be received at the Portuguese Consulate, Forbes Street, No. 9, up to 20th instant, on which date, at one o'clock p.m., the auction will take place commencing with the lowest bidder.

The Coal to be a mixture of Cardiff and New Castle, (Davidson West Hartley) in equal parts (290 tons of each quality.)

The delivery of the Coal to be made at the Depot of the Flotilla Department, at New Goa, to the person duly authorized.

Persons desirous of undertaking the supply can obtain all the particulars and conditions on application to the Portuguese Consulate.

F. MEYRELLES DE CANTO,
Consul for Portugal.
Bombay, 6th September, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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F. FISCHER & Co.,
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GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens	Rs. 4-8 per doz.	
PINTS do. 8 do.	„ 2-12	„

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	Forest Depots on road-sides.
Belgaum Taluka	1,700	
Total	5,700	Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000	Kadra, Kumta and Honawar Bunder Depots.
Central Division of Kanara	400	
Southern Division of Kanara	2,200	
Total	4,600	Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER HURDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any Claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without any regard to any such Claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and on the East side of Duncan Road in the New Town, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,352 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2908 new No. 9683, old Survey No. 2751, and new Survey No. 4156, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the north by the house of Tejpal Gopaljee, and on or towards the south by the house of Parsi Merwanjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 441—451 and Ward No. 676, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Gooulda Nonsey and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Hurdas Premjee.—Dated at Bombay this 31st day of August 1887.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

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They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and ... the ... trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
... and Byculla.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,300,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CIRCULARNOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghirs Hall, Meeting of the Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Amphitrite (s), from Trieste; Keerata Roodrin (brig), Bhownagar; Loodiana (s), and Africa (s), Calcutta.

Vessel sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Landoura (s), for Coast and Calcutta.

The Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Amphitrite entered and the s. s. Nizam and Electra, left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 3rd instant shows an decrease of Rs. 24,752 in receipts.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 27th instant, shows a decease of Rs. 38,948 in receipts.

Cricket.—The match between Bombay and the Mofussil which was fixed to take place to-morrow and on Saturday, has been postponed *sine die*, the mofussil being unable to get a team together.

A Missing Girl.—Narayen Cooshna reports that his wife named Rudha, aged 11 years, left his residence on the Frere Road to go to the Null Bazaar on Tuesday about noon, and had not returned up to yesterday morning. She is said to have about her person, ornaments to the value of Rs. 51.

Found.—Two gold coins, the one an Australian and the other a gold mohur attached to a gold ring were found lying on the Custom House steps, on Tuesday by a boatman in the service of Dr. B. S. Shroff; the same has been forwarded to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for indentification. These two gold coins, are supposed to belong to Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia who reported the loss of similar articles on the 2nd Instant.

A Deserted Child.—At about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, a new born female child was found wrapped up in a portion of an old dress, and lying on the steps of the old Oomercarry police chowkey premises. Some people living about that locality were attracted by the child's cries, and reported the matter to the police, and the child was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it is at present doing well. An enquiry is being instituted by the police regarding the mother or parents of the child.

Accident to Mr. Arthur Crawford's Carriage.—On Monday, when Mr. Crawford was one of the distinguished officials on the railway station platform who had assembled to welcome to Poona his Royal Highness the Commander in-Chief, the horses of his carriage suddenly became restive, and in the midst of the crush of surrounding carriages the coachman was thrown, and sustained severe injuries to his hip. Mr. Crawford was promtly on the scene, and saw that the injuries of the unfortunate man were properly attended to.

Reported Thefts.—Veerchund Galachund residing on the 1st floor of a house in Champa Gully, reported to the police, that on Tuesday night during his wife's absence from home her room was entered, and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 381 were stolen from an open box. The complainant suspects that his servant committed the theft. Meyachund Roopa, a Marwarree shroff, having his shop at Falkland Road, reports that on Tuesday he left his son, aged 12 years, in charge of his shop, and went to pray at his Temple. The boy it appears went to sleep during his absence, and while he was asleep some person stole four silver anklets valued at Rs. 120 from the shop. Mr. J. Seger an Engineer of the Mazagon Flour Mill reports the theft of Rs. 65 in Currency Notes from his residence in the Mill premises on Tuesday; the complainant suspects his servant, who has since absconded, to have committed the theft.

A Question of Jurisdiction.—On Saturday last, Captain Wildbore, who was for some three months employed in command of the barque Daylight, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey to claim his wages from Hasambhoy Visram and Company, the Bombay agents of the vessel. The defence was that the captain could not lay any claim against the agents, and it was contended in their behalf by Mr. Conroy that this was not a case in which the court could exercise a summary jurisdiction, as provided by the law relating to the matter. It was urged that if the magistrate decided to hear the case himself, he would have to go into the accounts submitted by the captain to his agent, showing the balance alleged to be due to him. This being the first case of its kind before the magistrate, his worship took time to consider his decision, which was given yesterday. His Worship held that he had no jurisdiction to hear the case himself. Mr. Bayley, solicitor, who represented the captain, asked the magistrate what court had jurisdiction to try the case. His Worship replied that he could not enlighten him on the point.

SALE OF "HUNTLEY LODGE."

The valuable premises at Clare Road, Byculla, known as "Huntley Lodge" the property of the widow of the late Mr. David Sassoon, was yesterday put up to sale by public auction by Messrs. Bennett and Company, auctioneers. The property covers an area of 13,093 square yards, with a large bungalow, now occupied by the Freemasons' Lodges in Bombay, which has been leased to Messrs. J. W. Smith and Darashah Ruttonji Chichgar for a term of five years certain, from 1st November 1884, at a monthly rental of Rs. 250, and with an option of continuing the lease for a further term of five years. There was a good attendance at the sale yesterday, which commenced at 4-35 p.m. with a bid of Rs. 50,000. The bidding was brisk and soon went up to Rs. 75,000 by bids of five thousand rupees each. Gradually they were lowered to rupees two, and then to rupees one thousand each. Among the principal bidders were Messrs. Hormusjee Pestonjee Jal, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, D. R. Chichgar, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor, Abdoola Dawood Bowla, and Hajee Aboobakir Jamal. After a close competition the property was eventually knocked down to Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Jal for Rs. 92,000. The purchaser has also to bear the costs of stamp registration and transfer in the Collector's and Municipal Commissioner's books. The result of the sale affords another instance of the rising prices of land in Bombay.

HIGH COURT—September 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

158-87—Tobin and R—Mahomedally Jafferji vs. Mulloo Mukund—Mulji B B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs Mahomed Haji bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

259-87—Wadia and G—Gosavi Shivgur Dayagur and another vs. L W G Rivett-Carnac—Little, S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

272-87—Tyabji and D—Canji Maghji vs. Juggewan Kulliauji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

273-87—T A Bland—Krishnarao Madhowrao and others vs. Ramdas Narayan Doolckar—In person.

284-87—Payne G and S—Hawabai vs. Jacob Jan Mahomed and another—Chalk W and S.

271-82—Tobin and R—Chowa Kara Killote &c., vs. Ruttonji Nusserwanji Oonwalla and others—Bomonji and H.

204-87—Ardesir H and D—Virapa Futtipoori vs. Sha Oomea Lalchund—Hore C and B.

166-87—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Thakersey Moolji vs. L A Wallace and others—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

224-87—Tobin and R—Damodher Tapidas and others vs. D J deMonte—Macfarlane, E and H.

227-87—Tobin and R—Damodher Tapidas vs D J de Monte—Macfarlane, E and H.

194-87—Little, S F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ebrahim Vydina and another—Ardesir H and D.

74-87—D S Garud, for pauper—Bai Luxmibai vs. Chandree Naiquin and another—Little, S F and N.

49-86—Little, S F and N—Ootumbai vs. Damodherdas Goculdas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

223-87—Chalk W and S—Bhai Bhasker vs Luxumon Ramchunder and another—Winter and B, Bicknell and K.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices:—79 Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

This case, in which Rukhmabai and Harichand Yadowji have been charged with libelling Narayen Dharmaji, was called on for further hearing before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday. Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the complainant. The Hon. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Jardine were counsel for the defence.

Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Indian Medical Service, being examined by Mr. Hemming, said:—I lived in the same house with Dr. Sucaram Arjoon before the marriage of Rukhmabai. Dr. Sucaram and Narayen Dharmaji were friends at the time, so far as I know. They used to dine together on festive occasions. Dadaji was then living with his mother. Dr. Sucaram Arjoon had female servants in his house. It is not an improper thing for a Hindoo to employ female servants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine:—I do not know any instance of persons having taken servants from among women employed at a chunam karkhana.

By Mr. Mehta:—I have of late years taken a considerable amount of interest in Dadaji. Two or three days after I had delivered a lecture which contained references to the case of Dadaji *vs.* Rukhmabai, Narayen Dharmaji called at my house, and expressed his surprise that I had been so bold as to express my views regarding the case. He thanked me for the boldness and freedom of my views.

Is it not that what you call boldness and freedom is that you made a bitter attack on Rukhmabai and Dr. Sucaram?—I exposed the facts in very plain and strong language, you may call that a bitter attack if you like. (Question repeated.) If you emphasize the word "bitter," I say no. I have already told you that I have plainly expressed my views. I did not make a bitter attack.

While Dr. Sucaram was alive, you had expressed your obligations to him in grateful terms?—Yes. And I am grateful now I did not in my lecture charge Dr. Sucaram with trying to secure Rukhmabai's money.

Did Dadaji show you the notes which were put together in English?—He did not. I never saw his "exposition" till it was printed and published. He did not ask me whether it would be advisable to publish an exposition.

Did you know that Narayen Dharmaji was going to take these proceedings?—I did not, till they were taken. I do not know if Narayen Dharmaji is raising a fund in connection with this case. I have subscribed Rs. 100 towards the expenses of the law suit of Dadaji, and I have promised him more. I have given the money as a private friend. I have, however, no private interest in the case at all. It is only on account of the public interest involved in the question that I have so boldly taken a part in it.

There is, perhaps, one more reason for your interest in Dadaji, that you are very angry with Rukhmabai?—I am not at all angry with her.

Have you not made use of angry language towards Rukhmabai in this pamphlet?—I have only expressed myself freely—some suppose it is angry language, but I do not think so.

According to the views of the general body of the community to which Narayen Dharmaji and Dr. Arjoon belong, would the latter have taken objection to Narayen dining with him if he had kept a mistress? He would most certainly have refused to dine with Narayen if Narayen had kept a mistress.

Is it considered very objectionable to Hindoos to keep a mistress?—I think so.

Do you undertake to say that, Dr. Kirtikar? I do so. I was asked to give evidence in this case about a fortnight ago. Mr. Hemming personally called at the hospital for the purpose. Mr. Hemming did not tell me at whose instance he had come.

Re-examined: The servant which Dr. Sucaram obtained from the obstetric department of the J. J. hospital was a wet nurse. She was a Deccani woman, a Ghautee. There was no objection to a chunam beater being taken as a domestic servant—none whatever. Dr. Sucaram had female domestic servants who were not wet nurses. He had not seen Dadaji in reference to this case since it began. He had seen him on other matters, as he wanted to take a photograph of him. He delivered the lecture at the instance of some of his reformer friends who had no connection with the case. Dadaji seemed to be surprised that witness had taken the stand he did in this matter. Narayan Dharmaji thanked him for the position he had taken in the lecture. He did not remember the date of Dadaji's exposition, though it was published two days after his lecture. Prior to this he had no idea that an exposition was to be published. In this lecture he did not mean to make an attack upon Rukhmabai, but wanted to relate the facts as he knew them in connection with this case. He had said kinder things of Dr. Sucaram. He was now engaged in writing his life. He heard from Dr. Sucaram himself that he wished to marry Rukhmabai and Dadaji in order to secure her money from "the old man, her grandfather." He did not know whether there was a fund to assist either Narayan Dharmaji or Dadaji in this case. The Rukhmabai case involved a large public question, that is why he took so much interest in it. He was not angry with Rukhmabai; he pitied her. (Mr. Jardine on behalf of Rukhmabai retorted that he might reserve his pity; it was not required.)

Juggonath Luximon, clerk in Messrs. Gilbert, Payne and Sayani's office, said that the letter produced (signed Rukhmabai) was in his handwriting. He received no remuneration for writing the letter. Mr. Jardine objected to the question on the ground that it was unnecessary. He wrote it at the house of Mr. Harrichundra Yadowji one Sunday afternoon. He did not know who supplied the paper on which it was written. He was in the habit of going to this house for the purpose of reading the papers of a morning occasionally. On this particular morning he received a communication from Rukhmabai asking him to go there. She said she wanted to write a reply in the papers. He knew a day previous that this letter was to be written. He wrote it from dictation, not from another copy. Rukhmabai dictated it. This was the only copy he made.

Do you mean that Rukhmabai composed it as she went on?—No, she had a copy from which she read.

How many times did you go to write the letter?—Only once.

How long were you there?—From 12 to 5.

What did Rukhmabai read from?—From another copy on paper.

Did you see the other copy?—No. Was any one else present?—Her grandfather, but not during the whole time.

How long did it take you to write?—Four or five hours.

Are you in the habit of writing letters without remuneration?

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

What became of the letter when you had finished it?—I gave it to Rukhmabai.

When did you next see the copy?—Just now.

What Sunday was it that you wrote this letter?—I do not recollect.

How long before it was published in the papers?—It may have been three or four days.

Did Rukhmabai tell you for what purpose she wanted this letter written?—No, it was self-evident.

Did the other defendant tell you for what purpose it was wanted?—Yes, when he conveyed the message to me from Rukhmabai.

Where any of these sheets written over twice?—No.

In the whole of this letter there are only one or two mistakes which you made?—Yes.

By Mr. Jardine: I am a relation of Harrichundra Yadowji.

Mr. Hemming intimated that this was all the evidence he proposed to call, and asked the Magistrate to commit the defendants for trial to the Criminal Sessions, being a case of importance, one in which there was a great deal of public interest and peculiarly adapted for trial in the High Court.

His Worship asked for any precedent for committing any case of this kind to the High Court.

Mr. Hemming: The Barb case.

Mr. Jardine: That was before 1882.

Mr. Jardine objected that Mr. Hemming had not shown any legitimate reason why the case should not be disposed of by his Worship. As to the general public interest—the statement in this respect had been much exaggerated.

Mr. Hemming: It is a case of immense public interest.

The adjournment for tiffin was here made, his Worship stating that he would give his decision on the point on the reassembling of the Court.

After the adjournment the Magistrate said that if he considered his own personal feelings he would act as suggested by Mr. Hemming. But there were no grounds for sending the case to the High Court, indeed as he read the law it was compulsory upon him to proceed with the matter. He therefore refused the application.

Mr. Hemming then applied to his Worship to frame a charge against the defendants or to dismiss it under section 254.

The Magistrate said that under section 253 he proposed to ask Rukhmabai two or three questions.

The Magistrate then put questions to Rukhmabai, which she answered in English.

(1) You are charged with publishing a letter containing statements alleged to be defamatory; do you wish to make any statement to the Court as to the alleged defamation?

Defendant; I leave it to my counsel.

(2) Have you any personal knowledge as to the imputations made in the letter against Narayen Dharmaji?—Yes, I have.

Do you know anything about Narayen's wife falling into a well?—Yes, I do.

Rukhmabai further said: I would like to state a few things to the Court. These people, that is the opposite party, are doing all these things to bring me into trouble. I ask the protection of the Court and that the case may be proceeded with as rapidly as possible to relieve me from my troubles.

Harrichundra Yadowji was then asked whether he had any statement to make, to which he replied that he left the matter to his counsel.

The Magistrate: Then at this point will come in whether a change is to be framed or not. Do the counsel for the defence wish to address the Court?

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Mehta replied that they did.

Mr. Hemming objected, but the objection was overruled.

Mr. Jardine then addressed the Court, giving the history of the case and of what he must call the persecution of the lady for whom he had the honour to appear. Rukhmabai refused to join Dadaji, on attaining to woman's state, because of the surroundings of the head of the house in which Dadaji was living in a dependent position. Narayan Dharmaji, he contended, was the very party who pointed out Rukhmabai when the Sheriff's officer went to serve the summons upon her, although he had said that he did not know the suit had been instituted. What became of a witness of this kind? At every material step in his evidence he endeavoured to mislead the Court as he had done in every place of the litigation. Dadaji Bickajee was the nominal mover in all these proceedings, but Narayen Dharmaji was the actual prosecutor. Who found the money? Dadaji, who had earned Rs. 5 in two years? He instituted the proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights—nominally only—in the whole proceedings—nominally only. Narayen Dharmaji found the money and was the prime mover. Mr. Jardine pointed out that in the High Court Rukhmabai publicly stated that the surroundings of Narayen Dharmaji was her reason for not joining her husband, yet Narayen Dharmaji now declared he had never heard that such was her objection until it was put to him the other day in this case. He pointed out that the letter was merely an answer to what Dadaji or Narayen Dharmaji had stated in his exposition. In this exposition were imputations against Rukhmabai and her grandfather, in the matter of Rukhmabai's property. It was also stated that at the attempt to prove the objectionable surroundings Narayen Dharmaji completely broke down. This was simply a lie. There has been other reflections upon her—cupidity, love of gain. Was a person to sit down and placidly to allow aspersions to be made in a wholesale manner of this kind? No matter how patient a person might be, it was impossible. The money referred to were merely such as her mother might choose to give her. Even as it appeared in the exposition no property was shown to come to her. She merely had a trifling legacy of Rs. 200, the clause referring to which was suppressed in the exposition. Narayen said he was not in the least interested in the matter, it had been admitted that he went to Dr. Kirtikar to thank him for the position he had taken up in the matter. It was not Dadaji who went—Dadaji was a mere puppet, the wire being pulled by Narayen Dharmaji. Rukhmabai had no alternative but to reply to such malignant statements as had been made. Yet he contended she had replied in as mild and temperate a letter as it was possible to pen. She merely repeated what she had already stated in the High Court. It was a very unlikely thing that Narayen Dharmaji should be reduced to going to the karkhana to choose out a domestic servant. His wife would have done it. Mr. Hemming muttered that she was ill—but it was an illness of which she had some premonition. She was delivered of a child and it was simply ridiculous to ask them to believe that she had not made some preparations but left it till the last month. He said that his daughter died 14 years ago, but seeing a certificate showing that she died in 1867 he altered his story. He said that the woman went to him 21 years ago, then went to her own country when the daughter died, and opportunely turned up when the next child was born. By a simple calculation it would be seen that she went to his house when about 19 or 20 years of age. He said she had lived in his house for one and twenty years. But he did not call her, he did not dare to, or he would. It would be simply a libel on Mr. Hemming to suppose he would not have called her if he had felt she might have been called. The evidence given in the High Court was admittedly false evidence. The evidence given in this case was equally false. He asked whether, considering the utter inability of Narayen Dharmaji's nephew to state whether or not she was his mistress, and the circumstances under which she lived at the house, doing no work but being fed, any other conclusion but that their relationship was such as was stated in the letter complained of was absolutely impossible. This being so the change must fall to the ground. It was admitted that the wife got into a well, admitted that the woman lived in the house, admitted that there were only two rooms in the house, admitted that there were young men living there also—it was pretty clear therefore where the Camatee woman lived and what was the relationship of the two. If evidence could be given to clear her character would it not be given? If the women had been called their case would have been unassailable. They might call her and the wife for rebuttal, said Mr. Hemming—perhaps they might; but had their evidence been such as they could wish they would not have waited until then. Mr. Jardine here reviewed the evidence of Dr. Kirtikar, urging that the tone of his evidence was very different than the tone of his lecture. He said he pitied Rukhmabai. All that he (Mr. Jardine) could say was that they flung back his pity with scorn. Under no circumstances did they want pity from a man who, under pretence of delivering a lecture on Reform in Western India, makes a bitter attack upon Rukhmabai. Concluding he said, there had been no attempt to show that the character of Narayen Dharmaji had been affected by the publication of the letter in the estimation of his friends. He admitted a certain set of circumstances from which almost no other conclusion but the one which was drawn could be adduced. The evidence which had been given merely went to show the unreliability of Narayan Dharmaji and to justify the allegations made by Rukhmabai. He asked his Worship not to frame a charge against his client.

It now being ten minutes past five o'clock, Mr. Mehta suggested that his remarks should be made on a future occasion.

His Worship said it would be his duty to frame a charge against Rukhmabai and to call upon her to proceed with her defence. He would, however, hear Mr. Mehta as to Harrichundra Yadowji before proceeding with the case against Rukhmabai. The case was then again adjourned until Wednesday.

HIGH COURT.—September 7.

(Before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The Empress vs. Doolubdas Purbhoodas and others.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Horsley, Sessions Judge of Dhulia, who convicted the first four accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of Bairam Abdoola at Parola in the district of Khandeish on the 9th June last; and the fifth of aiding and abetting the offence. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. The Hon. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Maneksha, appeared for the first accused; Mr. G. M. Tripathi for the second; Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the fourth; and Mr. Branson, with Mr. Dhondu S. Garud, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Daji A. Khare, for the fifth accused. The third accused was not represented.

It appears that the deceased was a Mahomedan, whose nephew was employed in the ginning factory of one Kashidas at Parola, where the first accused was employed as engineer, the second and third as fitters, and the fourth as a "goomasta." The fifth accused was the son of the owner of the factory. On the 9th June last, Mahomed Makhbul, the deceased's nephew, a boy, who was engaged in the factory, was seen loitering about during working hours by the engine-driver in charge of the factory, the first accused. He rebuked and punished the boy and sent him to work. The boy did not like the action of the engine-driver, and went and made a complaint before the Mahalkari, who is also a magistrate. On being told to bring a written complaint, the boy went home and informed his uncle, the deceased, of what had happened. The deceased took the boy to the factory, and demanded an explaination of the first accused for his conduct towards his nephew. The latter gave Bairam a curt reply and required him to leave the premises of the factory, where he was a trespasser. Bairam became excited and tried to stop the first accused as he was going to the engine-house, and this gave rise to a quarrel which ultimately resulted in Bairam's death. Bamboo sticks and pieces of wood were freely used, and Bairam, having been struck down, was seen lying insensible on the ground. He was placed in a cart and sent to the Parola dispensary for medical treatment, but died there of the injuries sustained by him. The case was a simple one, but the particulars were greatly exaggerated by those connected with it. The boy Mahomed was a poor labourer, and was not in a position to pay the vakils who appeared for him before the committing magistrate, who thought that there were other men in the back ground, who bore the expenses. The first four accused were shown to have taken part in the quarrel, while the fifth accused was said to be present at the spot to instigate the first four accused to commit the offence. The session Judge, after a lengthened enquiry, found the accused guilty of the respective charges preferred against them. The first four were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years each; and the fifth to rigorous imprisonment for two years. Their lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, acquitted the third, fourth, and fifth accused and ordered them to be discharged. The sentences passed on the first two accused were confirmed, and their appeals, were rejected.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were present, besides the chairman, Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. M. N. Banaji, Cowasji Hormusji, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., and Javerilal Umiashankar.

THE PINJRAPOLE LAND IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

At their last meeting the Council had passed a resolution on the motion of Mr. Khote, asking the Municipal Commissioner to make inquiries regarding the offer of a native gentleman to buy a portion of the land recently purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas, at the rate of some Rs. 100 per square yard. The total cost of the land, which was bought by the Municipality for the purpose of making a road improvement near Pinjrapole, has been, in round numbers, Rs. 16,000. The Commissioner reported yesterday that the gentleman wanted a particular strip of the land which could not be parted with, if regard be had to the proposed improvement.

Mr. Khote said that the man naturally wished to buy a strip contiguous with his property, and if the Council were to part with it, they would get Rs. 4,000 by its sale, and thus they would be able to reduce the outlay from sixteen to twelve thousand rupees. The speaker's proposal had simply been made with the view of making the best of a bad bargain.

The chairman did not consider it fair to the Municipal Commissioner to ask him to say whether some of the land could be sold or not, he having expressed himself in favour of taking up the whole plot. If the Town Council wished to part with this property, they might pass a resolution to that effect.

The members eventually agreed to a suggestion made by Dr. Cowasji that the consideration of the question should be postponed till the improvement had been carried out, when they would be in a position to judge what benefit was derived from it by the owners of properties in the neighbourhood.

FLOURISHING FINANCES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was submitted to the Council:—

On the completion of the accounts for 1886-87, I find that the opening balance for the current year 1887-88 is larger by Rs. 6,68,558-9-6 than that for which credit was taken in the Budget. The causes of this are fully explained in the Controller's Administration Report for 1886-87, and need not be here detailed, as for the purpose of this letter it is only necessary that I should show the total sums available for disposal in addition to the income shown in the Budget. The recent Corporation Resolution No. 892 of 28th July 1887, on the subject of capital and revenue works, will also set free a considerable sum already sanctioned, subject to future adjustment, out of cash balance.

The details of this were given in statements showing the items already sanctioned by the Corporation out of cash balances in the current year. The Commissioner had divided these sums into two lists:—(A.) To be adjusted by charge to loan funds. (B.) To be finally charged against current revenue. Sanction to this arrangement was requested.

The Commissioner went on to say:—In addition to the sum set free under A, there is also the amount realized by the sale of the frontages on the Ripon Road, less the amount advanced from cash balance.

This amount did not appear in the Budget, and, therefore, is in excess of the income shown in it.

We have, therefore, the following sums now available in addition to the Budget income:—

Excess opening balance Rs. 6,68,558; amount set free as per statement A Rs. 85,000; net sale proceeds of Ripon Road Frontages Rs. 1,77,620—making a total of Rs. 9,31,178, available now for expenditure during the current year in addition to the opening balance and income shown in the Budget.

I propose, with the sanction of the Town Council and Corporation, to appropriate this surplus as follows:—

To make up the sum of Rs. 3,70,000 required for Tansa Loan interest for 1886-87, only Rs. 2,69,000 having been provided in 1886-87—Rs. 1,01,000; To be credited to the 44-lakhs sanitary loan of 1885-86—Rs. 2,53,220 to make up the sum short raised by discount, the loan being raised at rates below par, the year being an unfavourable one for borrowing. Total Rs. 3,54,220, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,76,958 available for new works.

Among the latter I think provision should at once be made for the following:—

	Rs.
Additional street improvement grant approved of by the Town Council in the draft Budget, but struck out on Dr. Blaney's motion at the final passing of the Budget by the Corporation	60,000
Two new night-soil depots at DeLisle Road, Rs. 9,078 and 5,612	14,690
New latrines, no grant having been made in the Budget	15,000
Two cremation furnaces, one for higher castes, one for low castes	20,000
Purchase of 11,838 square yards between De-Lisle and Arthur Roads to complete Municipal property there, this portion lying between two Municipal plots	23,676
Cages in Victoria Gardens	10,000
Three new 8-ton Steam Road Rollers at Rs. 5,000 each	15,000
One half-year's interest on the 7-lakhs Loan raised in July	17,300
Storm Water Works shown	87,053
Full metalling to roads	1,07,900
Water Works	1,00,500
50 New dust-bin carts	5,000
To purchase open spaces for Municipal purposes, such as dust-bins, urinals, &c.	10,000
Extra required for vaccination in addition to Budget grant	5,237
For experiments as to the best method of burning kutchara	10,000
Additional lighting	10,000
Total ...Rs.	5,11,556

These works leave a balance of Rs. 65,402 unappropriated, which, I think, should be left untouched for unforeseen works that may be thought necessary during the remainder of the year.—I have, &c.,

F. L. Charles.

To the above letter was appended the following list of important roads which, being in a very bad condition, require, in the Commissioner's opinion, full metalling:—Frere Road, Customs Road, Mint Road, Wandby Road (half), Esplanade Road from Municipal Office to Queen's Statue, Cruikshank Road, Girgaum Road (half), from Thakurdwar Road to Portuguese Church, Kalbadevie (half), Money School to Paidhonie, Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar, Nagdevie Street, and Dongri Street.

In the course of some observations upon his letter, the Commissioner said the first thing that had struck him with astonishment on his coming to Bombay was the disgraceful state of many of the roads. He had made a good deal of inquiry regarding them, and was always told that the engineer could not get as much as he wanted for the purpose of keeping the roads in good order. If the Municipality were to neglect this important improvement, they would have ultimately to spend an enormous sum, especially as they had been adding to the number of the roads from year to year. The grant allowed in the Budget for road improvement had been very nearly exhausted. The Commissioner went on to say that the registration of new properties was bringing increasing revenue to the Municipality, and they were also beginning to reap the benefit of the system of assessment introduced by Mr. Ollivant.

The chairman said that this unanticipated large surplus was a matter for congratulation, and he had no doubt the Council would appreciate the promptitude with which the Acting Municipal Commissioner had brought to their notice the fact of this very agreeable state of our finances as soon as he became aware of it, but he (the chairman) considered that they should stop there for the present. The administration report for the past year had not yet been placed in their hands, nor was the controller's report, referred to, in Mr. Charles's letter. When those reports came before the Council for consideration and review in proper form, it would be most convenient to discuss the subject of the disposal of this large surplus. The budget for 1888-89 would also have to be prepared almost immediately, and they would then have to consider their general ways and means, along with the surplus now indicated as well as that which would be estimated on the next year's income. They would then have at their disposal a large and unusual surplus, and it would be a fit subject then for consideration, whether they should give to the public some relief from taxation or undertake some large work of permanent convenience or benefit to the public, instead of frittering it away in various small works. If any of the works now proposed by the Commissioner are however proved to be urgent, the Council might consider them, and recommend the same to the Corporation for sanction.

Mr. Javerilal objected to the principle of making grants, from time to time, in the course of the year between one budget and another. If they were to accept the proposals of the Commissioner, the Council must have half-yearly and quarterly budgets. Immediately the Municipal Commissioner found he had some six lakhs on hand, he came forward with a scheme to distribute them in certain works. After two months the Council would be going regularly into the budget estimates, and then, Mr. Javerilal contended, would be the proper time for considering what should be their expenditure for the next twelve months.

The Acting Commissioner pointed out the difficulty of getting through all the mass of work that would be imposed on the executive at the beginning of the budget year. Here was a surplus available, and if the works he had recommended were allowed to be taken in hand at once, the executive would have sufficient time to attend to them.

After some discussion Mr. Javerilal moved the following proposition:—That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the appropriation of the following payments from the surplus revenue of last year:—To make up the sums of Rs. 37,000 required for Tansa loan interest for 1886-87, Rs. 1,01,000; amount of discount paid on the 44 lakhs loan, Rs. 2,53,220; half-year's interest on the 17 lakhs loan, Rs. 17,500; additional grant for street improvement, Rs. 30,000; extra charges for vaccination, Rs. 5,237; and experiments in katchra burning, Rs. 10,000. That the consideration of the disposal of the balance of the surplus be postponed until the Council had before them in November next the Budget estimates for 1888-89.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the motion, expressing his agreement with Mr. Javerilal's views against disturbing the budget in the course of the year. He added that the roads were in a disgraceful condition, and that a little patch work done here and there was generally washed away by the rains.

Mr. Banaji also added his testimony as to the disgraceful state of the roads. There were many roads, besides those mentioned by the Commissioner, which urgently required to be repaired.

Col. Merewether agreed with Mr. Banaji as to the state of the roads, and moved an amendment to the effect that the Council should recommend the Corporation to sanction the proposals made in the Commissioner's letter.

Dr. Waters seconded the amendment, which, on being put to the vote, was lost. Mr. Javerilal's proposition was then carried.

ADDITIONAL FIRE STATION.

Mr. Muncherji N. Banaji moved that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Town Council with information as to when it is proposed to carry into effect the long pending arrangement for the provision of fire stations and fire engines in the Parel and Tardeo districts as suggested by the Millowners' Association in their letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 17th December 1875.

The Commissioner said he would make the necessary inquiries and do the needful in the matter.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

Re Hunsraj Visram.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

Re Muncherjee Dosabhoy Wadia.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

Re Thucker Meghjee Kaya.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, who had failed to file his schedule within the time allowed by the Act, asked for further time to enable his client to do so. His lordship ordered that the schedule should be filed within a week.

Re Ismailjee Moola Jivabhoy.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

Re Haridas Soonderdas.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months, with leave to amend the schedule.

Re George Charles Rogers.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent applied for time to enable him to file an affidavit in support of his application for an adjournment. The petition was put down on that day's board for dismissal on the ground of want of prosecution. The reason for insolvent not proceeding with his insolvency was, the learned counsel was instructed to say, that the present was a busy time at Hurdah, where the insolvent was working in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and had consequently been unable to obtain leave to come down to Bombay. His lordship granted a fortnight to enable the insolvent to file an affidavit.

Re John Alfred Pinto.—Mr. Manker applied for an adjournment for a month on the ground that the insolvent, who had passed blank promissory notes to Marwarees, had not yet succeeded in getting full information regarding all the notes. He was in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and was doing duty between Bombay and Karjut. His lordship granted a month's adjournment.

Re Robert Wilford Blewitt.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, asked for an interim order, which was granted him.

Re Jiva Bhaya and Ismail.—The insolvents came up in person for their discharge. As they had twice before obtained the benefit of the Act, and had large debts yet unpaid, their discharge on the present occasion was adjourned for eighteen months.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted the benefit of the Act:—John Grost; Edmond De Silva; Luxmon Bhana; Gajanand Sokarjee; Joosuf Abdool Rhaman Memon; Abdool Rahman bin Mahomed Lutiff Khan; Eduljee Sorabjee Shroff, Thomas Walker Quanborough; Meeajee Vallee Mulla; Ramjee Nursey and others; Bhickajee Vicajee Bamboat; Dosabhoy Nussurwanjee Engineer; Khamissa Hajee Aba and others; Curson Raojee; Jaardhan Ramjee; Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Ali and others; Arthur William Ernest; Yeshwant Babajee; and John Robert Bharee.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

REASONS AGAINST UNIVERSAL MARRIAGE.

The *Indian Nation* says:—For our own part we think that universal marriage can never be of good to a nation. It is all very fine, very romantic and very puritanical, to say that boys and girls must be married, one and all, as soon as they are on the verge of puberty, and that otherwise immorality may be the consequence. But the physical demands whose gratification is food, are certainly more imperious and abiding, and more regularly recurring than the demands which are sought to be quelled by marriage. How is a poor man to maintain not only himself, but wife and children? It is a beautiful cycle which Indian life presents. Every man and every woman must marry. When they have children they must seek not only to maintain the children, but to provide means for their marriage. A man must marry, have children, and get them married. The children in their turn will do the same. And so life goes on, marrying and marrying and marrying. Money is required for marriage and of existence. Marriage and money are, therefore, the ends of existence in this country. The student cannot absorb himself in study, for he has to think of his wife and children. The man settled in life, if he is asked whether he is enjoying life or persuing any good idea, has his answer ready: "What enjoyment is possible? Must I not save money for my daughter's marriage? How can I contribute to public funds, or purchase books, or even take hearty meals, when I have a daughter [or several daughters] growing up rapidly in my home?" If the clerk, when he has received a kick from his official superior, is asked to resign his office, his answer is: "My dear fellow I have not simply to think of my own stomach. I could satisfy my own wants somehow. But have I not a wife and children? What do I lose by pocketing an insult?" Whenever a man is invited to any sort of adventure, his answer is: "How can I risk life or property? We must apprehend the worst; and if that comes, my wife and children will be starving." There is no use of enlarging the picture. All efforts are paralysed, all adventure abandoned, all projects discarded, all public movements starved, because every mother's son in the country must marry himself and marry his children. Marriage "makes cowards of us all." But in the Hindu regime marriage is inevitable. There are men who would go to England or send their sons to England, only if they had no daughters to marry. There are men who would do a great deal for themselves and the country if they had not daughters to marry. Now we ask, is this the highest ideal of life? Are we born only to marry? Must we leave the future to take care of itself and marry as early as possible? Has life nothing brighter to offer, no more solemn duty to present, than a ceaseless round of marriage? Must we abandon all hope of perfecting ourselves and giving the world all we can, only that marriages may be performed without let or hindrance? Is man a marrying animal, and nothing more? Are the real or imaginary physical demands of puberty the strongest calls of duty in this world?

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MUNICIPAL CONTESTS.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—The Ratepayers' Association has introduced a novel element in our Municipal elections. The meeting at the Framji Cawasjee Institute where Mr. Geary appeared as a candidate for acceptance, and made a declaration of his views, is a most desirable innovation in the form of our elections. It is precisely this feature in the English elections which gives them all their activity, interest, and importance, and the attempt to bring it into vogue in Bombay, we hail with the utmost satisfaction. If an address to the electors is made an essential condition for election, it will effectually shut out the incapables that occasionally get into our local parliament. A declaration of policy will further tie down a member to certain views in the interest of the electors which he could not afterwards throw off easily. The public is therefore greatly indebted to the Ratepayers' Association for bringing about the experiment with success.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thiegndon-road, London.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	14 pct.	758½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	16,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,230	$125 250		5 pct.	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed, 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	130 121
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Sapty Co., Ld.	325		165	nil.	65
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	9-3p	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	41 p.c	500xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	335
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,850
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	101¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	81
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		12½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250		190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	17	Rs. [illegible]	33xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c	65
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	00	1,000	Rs. 19	305xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	9 p.c.	98
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,200	25	25		8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	60
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	270	200	11 p.c.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	[illegible]20	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brenl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press	10[illegible]	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	640
Dholera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible],000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,150
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	247	450	all	Rs. 15	395
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	[illegible]	Rs. 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	[illegible]	–	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	[illegible]	Rs. 5[illegible]	117½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 6[illegible]	565
New Indian Press	4,[illegible]	125	1[illegible]	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	300
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	[illegible]	500	Rs. 7[illegible]	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 7[illegible]	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	3[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	500
Volkart Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	670

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 60	1,130
Indian Fire Insurance Co	1[illegible]0	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	350	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,0[illegible]	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co.	1,[illegible]	5[illegible]	50[illegible]	Rs. 25	432½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	1[illegible]	10[illegible]	Rs. 5	106
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	7[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	60[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,8[illegible]	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 30	695
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	573
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	60[illegible]	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	2[illegible]	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	5[illegible]	[illegible]0	Rs. 2[illegible]	920
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	R[illegible]0	835
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	1,02[illegible]	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	Rs. 17½	765
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	840	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 15	500
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,[illegible]	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 35	625
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,6[illegible]	5	3[illegible]		350a.
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,	1,[illegible]	Rs. 30	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,415½	5	5	Rs. [illegible]	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,[illegible]	1,	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 40	640
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	9,7[illegible]0	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	..	175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,[illegible]0	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,0[illegible]	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,000	1,[illegible]0	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2[illegible]0	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	880
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,0[illegible]	500	5[illegible]	–	552½
Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited.	70[illegible]	575	[illegible]	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,0[illegible]0	1,[illegible]00	Rs. 30	885
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 8[illegible]	1,380
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36[illegible]	500	5	Rs. 25	485
Jamshed Mfg. Co. Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	300xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32[illegible]	5	5	Rs. 2	600
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5	5		420
Increased	1,4[illegible]3	2	2	Rs. 1[illegible]	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	466	1,0[illegible]	2[illegible]	Rs. 55	200a
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld	1,100	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 55	1,105
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	880xd
Khatow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	–	815
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co. Ld	1,000	1,	1,	R[illegible]	315
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. [illegible]	110xd
Madras United S. and W. Mill Co Ld	500[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	2,250
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co. Ld	6[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,2[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 7[illegible]	1,470
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,0[illegible]	1,000	R. 7	1,29[illegible]
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1[illegible]	100		38
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 35	980
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,[illegible]	1,000	...	500
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1	1,000	–	200
Oriental S. & W Co., Limited	5,7[illegible]0	62	62	Rs. 2[illegible]	585
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	5[illegible]	250	Rs. [illegible]	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,	..		365
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	12[illegible]	12[illegible]	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	955
Ripon Mfg. Co. Ld	611	1,000	1,000	R[illegible] 5	905
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00[illegible]	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	5	500	..	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	655
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	25[illegible]	...	250
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	535
Victoria Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	735

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited. 33, Farringdon road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CORRUGATED IRON.—Ash and Lacy's well known Globe Brand, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauges, 32 inches wide, in 6, 7 and 8 feet lengths just received. Reduced Prices. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CAST-IRON PIPES.—Just received, 2 to 6 inch sizes. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

COAT'S BEST IRON.—A stock of sizes always on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CONTRACTORS' and RAILWAY PUMPS.—These very useful Pumps on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

FEW LEFT.—The Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, by D. Pollock and Sons, of Vienna, to be sold at Cost Price by order of the Owner. Apply Shar.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALEPPY COIR TWIST MATTING, 3 feet and 4 feet wide, in Rolls of 50 yards. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN ORANGES and Lisbon Lemons, Fresh and Juicy, selling off. Apply early. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street.
W. J. ESSAI.

CEYLON TEA.—Fragrant, full rich cup, per 1 lb. packet Re 1. Apply to COLTON TINGCOMBE & Co., 42 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

AMERICAN WOOD COTTAGE FOR SALE, Length 75 feet, Breadth 44 feet, Seven Rooms. Apply to RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, one Sizing Machine and a Doubling Frame, both in good working order; also a Centrifugal Pump, 8" diameter. Can be inspected at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill. Apply DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

ICES, WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality, Ladies' Fans and Scents, Fancy Toys, Ladies' Plush Bags, Birthday Cards. &c. &c. To be had at moderate prices at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

CHEAP GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES of different kinds; Good, durable and light in weight. Sold at Cost Price.—ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, Meadow-street.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should not be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, from English designs, at short notice, by a staff of trained carpenters. Designs made to order. NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies' Under-linen Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—20, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1: postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, silverware, shawls, copper utensils, furniture, splendid musical boxes, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1887, at 1-30 p.m., the following, viz., diamond and ruby rings, gold watch, chain, rings, buttons and links, silverware and German silver articles, goblets, khumchas, golab-bass, fish-s, &c., shawls, pugaries, large and small copper utensils, carved round table, low chairs, bedstead, almirah with mirror, &c., &c.

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern, landed ex s.s. Peshawur, marked P. and Co., 9 musical boxes, 8 and 10 air, Hindustani and English, with dancing dolls, flute, drum, bells, zither, &c.

Also on account of the concerned, one 12-air Grand Orchestra, with drum, bells, castagnettes, flute, &c., and 2 eight-air musical boxes.

Also a large bird cage.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate 5 brass pots and 1 mill stone.

NOTICE.—Sale of landed property in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, advertised to be sold by Auction yesterday, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Davur, and on account of the mortgagors Mr. Muncherjee Dossabhoy Wadia and Bai Cooverbai widow of Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 chests Keane's Darjeeling Tea.
30 cases lime fruit syrup.
40 „ whiskey old.
5 „ augustura bitter.
15 bales Turkey red yarn.
1 bale white handkerchiefs.
2 cases Superfine Woollen cloth.
1 case silk handkerchiefs.
7 cases red border white saries.
10 „ coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases of T. Gagrapat.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., by the well-known makers, PRICE and Co. and G. F. COWARD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an Invoice of fragrant perfumery, &c, just landed ex s.s. Huzara, consisting of scented violet, millefleur powder, rose leaf powder, odonto tooth powder, marrow oil, phillocome, bear's grease, lime and glycerine, golden oil, brilliantine, pistachio nut oil, balm of columbia, cod liver oil, toilet soap, bloom of roses, cherry tooth paste, brushes sarsaparilla, essence of jasmine, rose, jockey club, boquet kiss-me quick, rondoletia, frangipanni, verbena maréchale, wood violet &c.

Also an invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well-known G. F. COWARD and Co. just landed ex. s.s. Cathay, consisting of pink jujubes, refined liquorice, sugared lemon drops, carbonate of soda, magnesia, laudanum, Dalby's carminative, glycerine, cold cream, tooth powder, tooth brushes, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 8, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TAMKAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Ashabai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Hajee Adam Futtay Mahomed, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Tamkar street, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 246 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Bengali Hajee Selim Bangi, on the east by the halalcore passage, on the south by the vacant land, belonging to the Musjid, and on the west by the Tamkar street, registered by the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 1207 and 1208, and new No. 8373, old survey Nos. 1 and 2, and new survey No. 3759, and the messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Rai Bahadoor Bhugwandass Bhagla.

Ex. s.s. Colaba.

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms (first floor) the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain black wood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior able ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures Brussels carpets, a large size aviary with birds, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
12 cases prints.
1 mahoganysquare pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 rosewood cottage pianoforte.
1 13 stops harmonium by Alexandre, on account of the concerned—
E -583—W 68—1 case hand ware ex s.s. Clan Forbes.
E—138—W 176—1 case files ex s.s. Kirby Hall.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Hurryvullub Shivram Desai, consisting of round card and dressing tables, reclining easy chairs, screen bedsteads, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light English-built double seated phaeton.
1 elegant light dog cart.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press:

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING SEPT. 7.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver is reported by Reuter from London and in sympathy therewith Rupee Paper has declined ⅛. All other Stock Exchange items however remain unchanged Consols remaining at 101⅜.

In the Mincing Lane markets no alteration is advised nor have we anything new respecting Wheat.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with a decline of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands on the spot, but the day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales including 1,000 Surats and arrival quotations for American show an advance of 1-64d. to 3-32d. From New York no change is reported, ready Mid Uplands coming at 10 cents. January delivery at 9-23 cents. per lb.

Dulness is still the ruling feature of our local market for the staple no transaction for export having transpired. The Mills are credited with having purchased 100 bales Veeramgaum at at Rs. 190½, 100 bales Wadwan at Rs. 194, 100 bales Bengal at Rs. 140 and 100 bales Autni at Rs. 152 per candy.

WHEAT is as quiet as ever, but we do not call it quotably lower, in fact sellers are perhaps less pressing to effect sales. Export buyers on the other hand are even more indifferent as regards business so that there is very littttle doing except for local consumption.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton……………………	366	bales.
Wheat……………………	1,513	cwt.
Linseed …………………	1,025	„
Rapeseed…………………	525	„
Gingelly…………………	1,271	„
Poppy Seed ………………	311	„
Groundnuts ………………	1,695	„

FREIGHS remain very stagnant and except some engagement by the Rubattino line per Genoa at 16s. 6d. We have heard of no business and call rates nominal.

EXCHANGE opened uqiet at yesterday's closing, rates for Bank Bill but 1-32d. decline for credits. As usual on Wednesday. However, a slightly firmer feeling supervened later in the day and we now quote a partial recovery of 1-32d. from the lowest point. The extent of business done has been very limited, the most important transactions we have heard of being in bank telegraphic, between banks, at 1s. 5⅛d., of private paper there an exceedingly small amount offering and what there is available is not pressed for sale. We quote for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 5¼ 5-22d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ……	1s. 5⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 5 3-6 to 2-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16 to 11-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1s. 3¼ to 1s. 3½d.	„

GOVERMENT PAPER is again quieter with rather more pressure to sell. Fours we quote at Rs. 98⅛, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102⅛ with rather buyers of the latter denomination.

SHARES:—A quiet but very steady tone prevails. Mills are firm and any alterations are in favour of sellers. Bombay United have improved to Rs. 900, Colaba to Rs. 765, and Coorla and Oriental are both Rs. 5 higher.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WADIA—September 7, at his residence, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Muncherjee Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, son-in-law of the late Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver. Deeply regretted. Funeral ceremony will commence at 7-30 this morning.

HARDEN—September 5, at Ahmedabad, of cholera, John Newman Harden, Bo. C. S., aged 21.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLEECK—August 31, at 1, Marjorie Villas, Darjeeling, the wife of W Bleeck, of a son

MORRISON—September 1, at Saharunpore, the wife of Henry W Morrison, North-Western Railway, of a son.

ORMEROD—September 2, at 5, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of F Ormerod, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887.

THE Senate of the Bombay University will this afternoon take into consideration a subject which has for some time past been discussed with a good deal of interest in Medical circles. Dr. Khory will propose the substitution of the degree of Bachelor of Medicine for that of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, subject to the condition that Zoology be added to the curriculum, and that candidates, before going up for the Degree, pass in the English paper set in the Previous Examination. To this motion an amendment will be moved by Dr. Wellington Grey, the effect of which, if carried, would be to leave the present first Degree undisturbed, introducing the intermediate Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, to be conferred on candidates who have graduated in Arts or Science, and have passed the prescribed Examination in medical subjects. About a year has passed since we first called attention to the claims now set forth in Dr. Khory's motion, and we see no reason for qualifying the general assent which we then gave to them. It may to the outside public seem a matter of no great importance whether a useful body of men should have two letters or three attached to their names. But unless something less than justice is done to the signatories of the petition in the discussion this afternoon some practical reason of a cogent kind will be put forward in favour of the change asked for. In England the distinction between a medical degree and a medical license is recognised plainly enough, certainly not to the advantage of the holders of the licence; and in India, if we may believe a petition that was sent in to the Senate last year by the students of the Grant Medical College, the designation of L. M. and S., which is given to the first medical degree of the University, is sometimes confounded with a mere license granted by colleges and licensing bodies. The etymological warrant for the error is plain enough, and if people who know nothing of the inner economy of the University of Bombay think that a licentiate is nothing more than the holder of a license the error is not to be wondered at. And yet that the L. M. and S. is a degree needs no demonstrating. Those who hold it are matriculated members of the University who, if they had chosen to follow the arts course instead of the medicine course would have come out Bachelors of Arts, or if they had studied law instead of medicine would have become Bachelors of Laws, and no one would have thought of fastening "L., L.L." to their names. Whether or not it is against the dignity of a University to grant licenses, as is alleged, it is against logic and consistency to grant degrees and call the holders of them licentiates. It is clear, then, that the Senate are not asked in the motion that will come before them this afternoon to enhance the academic status of the practitioners of the future, or even to transform a license into a degree. They are simply asked to call things by their right names, and to cease to apply to the holders of a degree a title which belongs rightly to the holders of a license.

Even if no essential mark of inferiority attached to the licentiate, there is one incident in recent medical history which certainly will not add prestige to the name, and we think that if the Senate of Bombay pay due regard to the fate of the L. M. and S. in the University of Calcutta they will see in it one good reason for substituting a more appropriate title. Eight or nine years ago changes were made at Calcutta which practically assimilated the L M and S. Examination to that for the M. B. the most noteworthy distinction between the two being that the candidate for the M B. degree had to attend a course of lectures in anatomy and another botany course from which the candidate for the other degree was excused, and that the proportion of marks which he required was somewhat higher. The first result of this was the wholesale failure of candidates for the licentiate. A lowering of the standard for the licentiate was then resolved upon, the significance of which was not overrated by the *Indian Medical Gazette* when it remarked that the L.M. & S. would be henceforth branded with inferiority, and that it would be infinitely better to abolish the license altogether than to render its holder an object of ridicule and contempt. An enumeration of the subjects eliminated would prove this, but it would be somewhat technical, and would take up too much space. The conclusion which we draw from the incident, of course, is that the action of the Calcutta University has so far put the status of the licentiate in jeopardy that the Bombay University, as the guardian of their own degrees, would do well to give their first medical degree a name which has not been brought into disrepute as the L.M. & S. has been on the other side of India. When the question comes to be dealt with more strictly on its merits the advocates of the change will have no difficulty in establishing the high standard of the examination exacted by the University of Bombay for this misnamed degree. They will be entitled to make much of the testimony borne to it by Dr. Henry Cook, the late Principal of the College, when in a recent report he remarked that "the test afforded by the examination instituted by this University before conferring its degree in medicine is a searching and satisfactory one, and all who succeed in being placed in the first or honour division at their final examination may fairly be considered to be qualified to take their place in the higher ranks of medicine." A comparison of the professional tests exacted here with those demanded elsewhere would fully confirm Dr. Cook's judgment. In some respects the examination is more searching than that for the M. B. degree in some of the British Universities. Operative surgery, for instances, and diseases of the eye, are subjects to which prominence is given here, while in several Universities of standing they are omitted. We believe, in fact, that the adequacy of the professional tests insisted upon in Bombay has never been disputed. The contention has been, as it to-day will doubtless be, respecting the extra professional part of the examination. If the precedent set by some of the English Universities were to be followed a degree in arts would be exacted as a condition precedent to granting the degree of M. B. Oxford and Dublin stipulate this. In other Universities an examination scarcely, if at all, more severe than the Previous examination in arts in Bombay, is required. But as the Senate have deliberately declared that this examination is not a necessary preliminary to the examination for the first medical degree it would not be consistent for it to appeal to the practice of this group of universities. That the Matriculation Examination alone is not a sufficient guarantee of general education Dr. Khory and his friends have admitted in proposing that the English paper set in the Previous Examination be passed before the candidate goes up for his degree. The resolution of the Senate to which we have just alluded will save the movers of the resolution the trouble of showing that the Previous Examination is not necessary; but it may not be so easy to satisfy them that the Matriculation plus the passing in an English Paper, will be a sufficient proof of professional capacity. They will doubtless have to contend against a strong desire to keep high the standard of general qualification, a desire which we hope will not be pushed so far as to do injustice to the very high standard of professional qualification which is maintained in the University. Nor should the Senate be induced to attach an exaggerated importance to the extra professional requirements of a medical man. These may be over jealously safeguarded, to the detriment of what after all is the essential part of his training. Dublin makes much of its stipulation that no one but a graduate in arts shall go up for the M.B. examination, yet the *Lancet* has something to tell us of the display of bad Latin the University made last year in the medical examination. On the same authority we hear of the lamentably insufficient knowledge of practical subjects, and the imperfect clinical training displayed by a large number of candidates in the Royal University of Ireland, where matriculation and the first arts examination precede the examination for the M.B. degree. No doubt the general culture of medical men is a point of great importance, but the reasons for insisting on it in this country are not the same as at home. Here it is a means to an end—the end being chiefly the intelligent apprehension by the students of the text books and the medical literature upon which he is dependent. It would be unfair to him and it would be of no particular advantage to the public, to put upon him a burden for which no professional necessity, direct or indirect, can reasonably be alleged, and we hope that the Senate, in their desire to keep up the standard of their degrees, will not err through an excess of zeal in that direction. If the licentiate of Medicine and Surgery is to be replaced by the M. B. degree, the change should be made without attaching to it any harassing conditions.

THE note lately published by Mr. Smeaton, the Director of Agriculture for the North-West Provinces, on the subject of Indian *vs.* American wheat, has set the growers of this cereal in both the Old World and the New thinking. Undoubtedly so long as the ryot can raise, at the same outlay, nearly twenty per cent. more grain than the American farmer, and not much inferior in quality—the inferiority, in fact, being more in appearance than quality—the area of wheat-growing land and labour supply being practically limitless, and provided the cheapness of Silver remains undisturbed, India must hold the field and control the wheat markets of Europe. Chhattisghar, now being opened up by the Bengal and Nagpur Railway Company, with its fine soil, is destined to be, at an early date, converted and developed into an extensive and perfect granary. For the production of wheat on a large scale this district enjoys many striking advantages. There is abundance of regur—the black soil which produces the wheat of the Nerbudda Valley, and which may be cropped year after year without manure or irrigation. The annual export of this fertile tract may be safely estimated at sixty lakhs of maunds, equal to one million quarters. In Raipore and Sambulpore there is a large population and a wide area of fine land awaiting cultivation. Should the London merchants succeed in bringing Indian freights to the level of American the controlling power of India at Mark Lane will be strengthened twenty-five per cent. But to enable her to make this reduction her railway service must be improved and cheapened. Mr. Smeaton's idea that Indian wheat places us in a position to compel the United States to withdraw her hostile tariffs and open her ports to the free entrance of the products of British industry, is very charming no doubt, but barely likely to be realized. This promised breaking down of the American tariffs is very tantalising. Men are prone to think that which they wish. But would the American engineer and machinist of Pennsylvania consent to have their trade ruined, as it virtually would be, by the free influx of our iron and steel products, in order that the wheat-growing farmer of the Western States might be shut out of our home markets? Such a fall in wages as the American ironworkers would have to submit to, in the event of English goods being admitted without tariff, would certainly cause a revolution amongst the Knights-of-labour. Then there is the British side of the question. No doubt, the removal of the tariff from our iron and steel goods—to mention these items of manufacture alone—would be an immense boon to the English and Scotch trade; but to bring the price of wheat down to such a standard as would do this would mean certain ruin to already hard hit English wheat-growers, in which case the cutting off of the Great Britain's wheat supply in time of war would mean famine and humiliating defeat. The English wheat-grower is already between "the devil and the deep sea." This year's harvest is an average one, but when we hear of a large firm having contracted to deliver a quantity of red winter wheat in London next July at 27s. per quarter the outlook is not cheering. Add to these low prices the ravages of the new energetic invader, the Hessian-fly, and how, may we ask, can wheat growing in the mother country be made to pay? This pestilent insect is extending its rapid conquests into Scotland and spares neither wheat nor barley. English agriculturists may derive some comfort in their own misfortunes from the tidings that the original home of this pest has, in its turn, been entered by an American aggressor—the Colorado beetle, which is reported to be committing great ravages in Prussia. They would hardly be human if they rejoiced not at the havoc played by Chinchbug, a voracious insect that has nearly destroyed the crops in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and in parts of Washington, that the Hessian-fly has been very busy in several states, the grasshopper in the North-West, and the joint-worm in West Virginia, and that mildew has done great damage in the Seine et Oise Department of France.

IT is an old story that so far as Russia is concerned the Berlin Treaty has ceased to be operative, excepting where it suits her interests that it should be upheld; but nowhere perhaps has it been trampled upon more contemptuously than in the Black Sea. By the Berlin Treaty, Russia, as compensation for her losses in the war against Turkey, acquired possession of the port of Batoum, and as the ostensible object of the extension of her seaboard was to obtain an outlet for the trade of the Caucasus, it was specially stipulated that the port should remain unfortified. But like the Czar's promises which he is ready enough to make, but not so ready to fulfil, that part of the treaty has long ceased to have force or meaning. A correspondent who has just visited the Russian Black Sea ports informs us that Batoum at the present moment is one of the most strongly fortified places in the Black Sea, and is almost as impregnable as Aden or Gibraltar. The port lends itself admirably to the purposes of defence, being almost surrounded by high hills which are now covered with fortifications and bristling with guns of heavy calibre. With the small Navy that Russia now possesses, but which is rapidly growing, and soon promises to be a formidable factor, a swift cruiser might fire the town under cover of darkness, but it would be almost impossible to take the fortified heights commanding the town. It was one of Sir William Hewett's ideas, at a time when war seemed to be imminent between England and Russia, to send a fleet up the Black Sea, seize Batoum, and, landing an army corps, stir up strife in the Caucasus. Russia, however, has so strongly fortified the port that doubts must arise as to the feasibility of such a project. A large percentage of the oil obtained in the Russian petroleum fields finds its way to Batoum for export, but it is understood to be Russia's intention to make Batoum a purely military port and provide an outlet for the trade of the Causcasus in Poti.

THE Municipal finances of this city appear to be in a very flourishing state. At the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday, the Acting Commissioner submitted a letter announcing that the opening balance for the current year was larger by Rs. 6,68,558 than that for which credit was taken in the Budget. He proposed to spend the greater portion of this surplus in carrying out certain urgent works, but the general feeling of the Council was against disturbing the Budget arrangements in the course of the year. They admitted the importance of most of the works, especially the proposal to sanction Rs. 60,000 for repairing some of the principal roads in the city. But they urged that the next budget would come on for consideration in two months' time, when they would be in a much better position than now, to judge what expenditure should be sanctioned in each particular case. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, while upholding these views brought forward a proposition, recommending the Corporation to sanction Rs. 30,000 for street improvements, as the grant allowed for the purpose in the budget was well nigh exhausted, also Rs. 10,000 for conducting experiments in refuse burning, and Rs. 5,000 to meet extra charges for vaccination. He further proposed to appropriate large sums of money to meet certain loan charges, and as for all the rest of the works for which the Commissioner had asked for money, it was moved that they should be submitted at the time of the next budget. Col. Merewether moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the proposals embodied in the Commissioner's letter. On a division, a majority voted in favour of Mr. Jeverilal's proposition.

COLONEL MARSHALL leaves Hyderabad for Simla on the 14th. He will be accompanied on his return by Mrs. Marshall, who has been spending the hot season in the Himalayas.

NATIVE reports state that there has been fighting at Kafirstan between the Biogali and Tamjani tribes in which both parties lost altogether 14 men killed.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 11th of August last, was lbs. 57,471,320 as against lbs. 87,525,728, exported in the corresponding period of last season. The exports to the United States and Canada were lbs. 30,688,571 as against lbs. 35,970,454.

IN reply to the enquiry made by the Secretary of State as to the capital expenditure in the provision of chapels and churches for railway employés in the Madras Presidency, the Local Government has stated that no such expenditure has ever been incurred, not even in the supply of furniture in schoolrooms or other places used for public worship.

ON Sir Robert Sandeman's return from leave Sir Oliver St. John goes from Beluchistan to Baroda. Colonel Berkeley, the Resident there, attained Colonel's allowance sometime ago, but remains until Sir R. Sandeman's return, when he retires from the service.

PLANS and estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,20,000, for the construction of a new Court-house for the Presidency Magistrates at Madras were recently submitted for the approval of Government, but were returned, with the intimation that the cost was excessive, and a call for the submission of fresh estimates for the construction of a building, the cost of which should not exceed Rs. 50,000.

COLONEL WALLACE R.E., having obtained three months leave to Europe will improve his holiday by inspecting the Abt railway system in Germany. This system is a slight improvement on the Rigi, one cog and a half of the centre wheel always having a catch on the rail. It is intended to work six miles of the metre gauge Bolan Railway above Herok on this plan as an experiment. The present Public Works member of Council has always been a great advocate for this system, in perferrence to that now in use on the Bolan, which though it has proved successful for steep gradients in Mexico, has been a comparative failure, possibly from climatic causes, wherever else it has been tried.

A FULL report on the auriferous tracts in Mysore is published as Selections from the Records of the Mysore Government. Three separate reports are given by Mr. R. Bruce Foote, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. M. N. Lavelle, and Mr. Walter Marsh. Mr. Foote writes:—"For a long time I have held and published the view that the chief gold-yielding rocks of South India belong to one great geological system, to which two years ago I gave the name of the Dharwar system, from the fact that the rocks forming it occur very largely in the Dharwar country, and that there I first recognized the necessity of separating them from the great gneissic system with which they had till then been grouped. My long tour through Mysore has only confirmed this view very strongly, for I found that every important auriferous tract visited, lies within one or other of the areas of the Dharwar rocks, or forms an outlying patch of the same."

INDIGO prospects do not appear to have improved during the last fortnight. The *Khoonti Mahai* has commenced in most parts of Behar with hitherto very disappointing results, and the late wet weather has further damaged the plant, so that the produce will probably continue poor. A considerable area of the more recent cuttings is said not to be sprouting at all, and there is but little chance of last year's outturn being exceeded. Some plant is said to have been lost in Mirzapur from floods, and in that district as well as in Benares and the North-West Provinces generally a spell of fine weather is much wanted. Although the area under cultivation is larger than last year, the outturn is not expected to be equal to it.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISASTER AT EXETER.

LONDON, SEPT. 7,

Later intelligence received from the scene of the terrible disaster at Exeter states that 124 dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the theatre ; but it is believed that many yet lie beneath the ruins of the building.

The majority of the victims were adult, quite two-thirds being women.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON AYUB'S ESCAPE

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 6.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* in an article published to-day declares that Russian was in no way privy to the escape of Ayub Khan from Teheran, and says that she has no desire to mix herself up in the complications in Afghanistan that will arise therefrom.

THE FRENCH AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

The *Temps* publishes a statement that M. Waddington, French Ambassador in London, before going on leave of absence delivered a Note to the English Government containing the proposals of the French Government on the subject of the Suez Canal, and that there only remained some points of detail which require to be settled.

ESCAPE OF AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

News has been received of Ayub Khan, he made after all for Afghanistan, and turned up on the Kaian frontier, about half way between Herat and Lash. Gowain. A party of Afghan troops while patrolling the frontier heard of his being at Robal-I-Turk, and made an attempt to surprise and capture him on the 31st August ; he escaped, but the pursuing party came up with him and brought him to bay on a hill near the frontier. A skirmish ensued, in which one Afghan soldier was killed, but Ayub again made good his escape towards Yezdan in Persian territory. His party when attacked consisted of sixteen men and twenty horses. He left behind him one man and 14 horses, a rifle, and some ammunition ; so that he has now only fifteen men and six horses, a slender equipment under the circumstances. There seems every prospect of the Persian detachments from Kaian, a hundred miles due west of Yezdan catching him, as he has the desert to the north and south, while the Afghan frontier to the east is closely watched by the Amir's patrols from Sabzawar and Farah.

DINNER TO COLONEL MARSHALL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 7.

Last night Colonel Marshall was entertained at a dinner in the city by Nawab Laik-ood-Daulah Bahadoor, an influential Arab chief and the nephew and successor of the late Galib Jung, one of the most powerful Arab chiefs in Hyderabad.

The Nawab's house presented a truly Oriental scene. White cloth was laid down on the floors of the open courts, and the outlines of the house were picked out with coloured lamps. The silver tables, sofas, and chairs, in which were embedded mirrors and precious stones, were curious in their way and were very much admired.

After dinner the Nawab proposed in Hindustani the health of Colonel Marshall, eulogising him for the good work he had done in Hyderabad and thanking the Government of India for making such an excellent selection.

The speech was warmly applauded.

Colonel Marshall made a suitable reply in Hindustani, which he speaks very fluently.

The entertainment was concluded with a display of fireworks and a nautch. The guests numbered about forty

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN POONA.

OPENING OF THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition this evening. The ceremony was attended by Lord and Lady Reay, all the Military officials, and a large number of Civilians. In declaring the exhibition opened H. R. H. said :—Although this is a purely Military affair, and we don't do much speechifying in the service, still I feel a few words ought to fall from me before I declare this exhibition open. Many of you may not know the origin of these exhibitions : it is now twenty-two years ago since the first exhibition was held in Mean Meer under the auspices of Lord Strathearn, and it was such a success that the Viceroy suggested that similar exhibitions should be held in the provinces, and the same year the first exhibition was held in Poona, the expenses being met by public subscriptions. This again proved so successful that Government gave a grant which has continued ever since, and these exhibitions have gone on year after year with few exceptions, such as when the troops were in Afghanistan. Perhaps some of you may be disappointed at the number of exhibits, but owing to our present system of short service and the youth of the men you can hardly expect to see much and the same finished work as in the old days. I think that is the reason why the work is not so good, but I also think it shows still more how necessary it is to have an Industrial exhibition of this sort so as to encourage the men to employ themselves during their leisure hours and if possible to work up a career for themselves when they leave the service. If you look around you you will find some good sound work, it would be difficult to specify any particular work. There is some excellent work done by the East Yorkshire and also some very interesting exhibits from the Dublin Fusiliers ; there is a pretty collection of butterflies and an exceptionally good model of the engines at the entrance of a coal mine artistically worked by Private Rochel of the Durham Regiment. I think when it is considered that this was done with rough tools and no one but himself to depend on, it shows an amount of skill and application that is deserving of the highest credit. I am happy to say that ladies of both British and Native regiments have exhibited some very pretty needle work. I need hardly state that the exhibition is open to both services, British and Native. Some of the native work is really very good. In conclusion I must add we very much appreciate the presence of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Reay, and are very grateful to the large number of ladies and gentlemen who have come here to openly testify to their interest in the services and their good wishes for the success of the exhibition.

His Royal Highness then declared the exhibition open, and with Lord and Lady Reay inspected the exhibits which were tastefully arranged round the room.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

At the Council to-day Colonel Wace presented the reports of the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills. The report on the Allahabad University Bill, which was to have been presented was postponed, for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The City Line Steamer City of Canterbury arrive here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 6.

Mail steamer Pekin from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅝
4½ per cent. „	72⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44⅞

FOUNDER'S DAY AT YEROWDA SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN interesting ceremony took place at the village of Yerowda near Poona on Wednesday the 31st of August. The village school there was established by Colonel David Young of the Military Pay office, Poona, in 1878, and was supported by him till his death in 1884 and since then by his widow. Mrs. Young and Mrs Whitebill the widow and sister of the late Colonel B. D. Young, have forwarded a cheque for the equivalent in rupees of £100 sterling as an Endowment Fund for the benefit of the school in Yerwoda, which in April last was converted into a Local Board school under the supervision of the Educational Department. On the 31st of August, the late Colonel Young's birthday, a number of ladies and gentlemen met at the school house to witness the presentation of scholarships and prizes provided for by the Endowment Fund. Colonel Charles A. Moore, who introduced himself as an intimate friends of Colonel Young and of his family, commenced the proceedings with a long and intesesting speech describing the origin of the school, and the manner in which it had been fostered, up to the present time. The speaker said that Colonel David Young when taking a drive in 1878 saw some boys playing and quarrelling on the road near Yerowds village. He stopped and asked the boys why they did not go to school, and was told that they had no school in their village. Shortly after this a pundit was engaged, and the Yerowda school started. After leaving Poona, Colonel Young continued his interest in the school, and paid its expenses up to the time of his death in March 1884. Colonel Moore then referred to the transfer of the school to the Local Board, and expressed the thanks of the joint donors of the Endowment to Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, for the rules framed by him so exactly embodying their wishes and conditions, their object being to keep fresh among the villagers the name of Colonel David Young, and the memory of his kindness to them. The speaker also tended the thanks of the donors to Rao Bahadoor Narrayen Pandurang for the interest he had shown in the school both during Colonel Young's life time and since his discace. Mrs. Naylor then gave the prizes and after the distribution of flowers to the visitors and sweets to the children, the meeting dispersed. Among those present were :—Mrs. Naylor, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie, Captain Mellvill, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Captain and Mrs. Downing, Mr. Smetham, Miss Harford and Mrs. Nulkar.

MILITARY NEWS.

UNDER a circular lately issued by the Government of India, in the Marine Department, all applications for pension from officers and engineers of the Indian Marine are required to be submitted through the Director of the Indian Marine and the Controller of Military Accounts.

The following new scale of rewards for skill in the use of arms has been sanctioned for soldiers of the Indian Army :—

Prizes for target practice in the Cavalry and Infantry :—(*a*) 1s. for each recruit exercised through the recruits' course and (*b*) 2s. 6d. for each man exercised through the individual firing of the range practices for trained soldiers. These grants shall be drawn by any corps or detachment for all men who complete their individual range firing with it, whether they belong so such corps or detachment or are attached to it. The amount of grant (*a*) shall be awarded to recruits in such sums as may be decided by the Officer Commanding the Corps with the approval of the General, or other Officers Commanding the division or district. The amount of grant (*b*) shall be awarded in prizes as follows :—To the best shots not exceeding ten per cent. of the Lance-Sergeants, Corporals, Lance-Corporals, and Privates (including attached men) of each troop or company or part of casuals who have been exercised through the individual range practices of the annual course 10s. The distribution of the remainder of grant (*b*) and of all forfeitures shall be left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer of the Corps subject to the approval of the General or other Officer Commanding the division or district, and shall be paid in such awards for the additional encouragement of recruits, trained soldiers, and non-commissioned officers, and for proficiency in range and field practices, as may be deemed most conducive to efficiency. The Commanding Officers of Corps should obtain the approval of the General or other Officer Commanding for his proposed distribution and for any changes which circumstances may render necessary.

It shall be in the power of the General or other Officer Commanding to withhold the issue of any prize which he may consider undeserved, and in every case his decision shall be final. The percentage of any troop, company or squad shall be calculated on the number of men who complete the individual range practice with it. Additional prizes shall be given for fractions of six and upwards.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, September 6.—The barometer has again risen rapidly over Northern and Central India. The barometric changes have equalized pressure over the whole of Northern India, and brought into somewhat greater prominence a feeble depression off the Coast of Ganjam and the Sircars ; the break in the rains has hence intensified and extended over the whole of Northern and Central India, where light local airs, chiefly from West and North-West, prevail. Winds are light on the Bombay and Bengal Coast, but are blowing strongly at Galle and Colombo and are increasing at Diamond Island. The rainfall in Burma, Southern India, and Malabar Coast. To day was practically rainless in Northern and Central India. Kurnool, Salem, Indore, Mercara, and Tounghoo, are the only stations reporting rainfall exceeding one inch to-day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	77 60	78 98	75 33	73 97
Sept. 6, Tuesday.......	0 11	0 22	0 10	......
„ 5, Wednesday...	0 17	0 11	0 7	......
Total...	77 88	79 31	75 50	73 97
Total corresponding date of last year...	87 49	93 97	89 36	93 28

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE CRICKET WEEK AT POONA.

NORTH VS. SOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

As the match progressed to-day it proved a most interesting one. The not-outs of the previous day were soon disposed of, for only 8 runs, when play was resumed. The South were thus all out for 166, Pottinger (39) and Swaine (38) playing the best for their side. In their second innings the North put up 242 for 8 wickets. At the commencement of their second turn luck seemed to be against them, as three wickets fell rapidly for only 34 runs. Holland and Kennedy then got together and made a stand scoring 40 between them. When they went out three more wickets fell for little or nothing. Rice and Beatty then became partners and ran up the score to 149. Rice was smartly caught by Kettlewell and for the third time a stand was made, which resulted, as I telegraphed to you, in advancing the score to 242. Such unlooked for fluctuations in the game lent it an interest which bordered on excitement, especially as the game closed for the day. Beatty's batting was faultless. He did not allow himself to give way to temptation, and refused to give a chance to his opponent. Bell played a very good game too for his 45, which he ran up in shorter time than Beatty took to score the like amount. The latter was in for three hours nearly, and had only compiled 64, whereas Bell went to the wickets about an hour before the stumps were drawn. The South are believed to be good for 250, so that they may yet win and prevent the North going away victorious once more.

Again the onlookers mustered strong, especially the fair sex, who openly showed their inclinations either way by wearing a red rosette, the emblem of the North, or by wearing a blue adornment to show the preference for the South. The Duke of Connaught watched the close of the game, having ridden down to the grounds unattended, except by Colonel Cavaye. Among the spectators were also the Thakore of Wadhwan and Prince Samatsingjee, the brother of the present Thakore of Palitana, who are up here for the season.

I am sorry to say there seems no chance of the Mofussil *vs.* Bombay match coming off this year. No one can get a team up to oppose Bombay. All seem so engrossed in the atractions of the season that one after another excuse himself on some ground or other.

The following are the details of play :—

Pottinger and Swaine, the not-outs of yesterday, went in at about 12 to-day, playing the bowling of Wilkins and Holland. Pottinger scored a single at once off the first ball delivered by Wilkins, but in receiving Holland's over he failed to stop a puzzler and was clean bowled. Pottinger retired with 39 his score and the credit of having done a good deal to raise the score from 91 to 159 (159-8-39). Kilkelly followed in, and after a dull succession of seven maidens had been trundled down the new comer hit Wilkins to leg for a single. A little later the same player hit Wilkins up an apparently easy catch, which might have been held if Swinhoe, who was fielding at cover point, had attempted it. However, the sun was in the fielder's face which of course prevented him trying the catch. Holland then bowled a maiden, and in Wilkin's next turn Swaine cut the ball into the hands of Holland in the slips (165-9-38). The retiring batsman had made nothing since he resumed the bat this morning. Anderson filled the vacancy and at once scored off Wilkins. Holland however clean bowled him the first turn he gave him (166-10-1). The following was the bowling during the innings :—

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
W. Holland	145	50	16	5
A. D. Wilkins	136	46	11	4
C. A. Clifton........	8	11	0	0
C. Swinhoe	16	13	0	0
H. Kennedy..........	24	11	1	0
Capt. Challenor*...	16	13	0	0

* Bowled one no ball.

Holland's analysis this morning shows remarkably well : 6 overs, 1 run 5 maidens and 2 wickets.

At 12-30 the North went in for their second innings, Wilkins and Vincent going in first and batting the attack of Kettlewell and Lindner. After three maidens had been sent down in succession Vincent was the first to score. He smacked Lindner to the cover point for three, Wilkins then smacked the same bowler for a couple. In Kettlewell's next turn Vincent played on his wicket (5-1-3). Swinhoe mated with Wilkins and during the first few minutes of their partnership three more maidens were trundled down, when Wilkins hit Lindner for three and in Kettlewell's turn cut him for one, thus spoiling that player's run of maidens. Swinhoe added two to this off the same bowler and quickly supplemented it with a quartette for a pretty stroke to square leg. A few hours later 20 was telegraphed. Steady play marked the next quarter of an hour and six maidens followed, when Wilkins cut Lindner for a couple. In the same over Wilkins opened his shoulder to a tempter which he smote to the deep field where Carpenter well held him (22-2-11). Holland succeeded to the vacancy and at once scored a single. Swinhoe added a couple to this off the same bowler. Holland brought 30 up by smacking Kettlewell to that on for four. For Kettlewell's next turn Swinhoe sucumbed with his score but eleven (34-3-11). Kennedy was the next man. Holland scored another fourer off Lindner this time for a pretty leg hit. The new man followed suit with a similar stroke which secured three. Yet another four was credited to Holland for a pretty stroke to leg again. This addition to the total advanced it to 50. Metcalfe here came on in the room of Lindner. Runs came freely in however, both men playing freely, and 60 was soon recorded. Kennedy's account increased by a quartette for a splendid leg hit off Kettlewell. Three were then given to Holland who neatly cut Metcalfe through the slips. Kennedy tried the trick the next ball, but was nearly held by Kettlewell. Holland continued to open his shoulders, and when the score had entered the seventh decade Anderson replaced Kettlewell. The change was of effect as taking Anderson's second over Holland was bowled. He retired with 29 runs to his credit. Forty runs had been made during the association of the policeman (73-4-29). Rice was now Kennedy's next partner. The latter added a triplet off Metcalfe just before the tiffin bell rang.

On the resumption of play Kennedy was given out l. b. w. to Metcalfe (79-5-18). Colvin associated with Rice but not for long, as he failed to stop one from Metcalfe before he had opened his account (79-6-0). Challenor went in, but after he had made a run Anderson clean bowled him (80-7-1). Beatty was Rice's next partner and immediately opened his score with a single. Rice obtained a fourer off Metcalfe and then cut Anderson for a couple, following this up with a leg hit for a similar sum. Beatty was cruelly active and the score soon rose to 93. Both batsmen quickly settled down and runs came rapidly in. The century was shortly after registered with a triplet credited to Beatty for cutting Metcalfe nicely to leg. The onlookers were treated to some pretty play now and the runs continued to flow in. Metcalfe went off for Lindner and was at once cut for a couple by Rice. Kettlewell was put on instead of Anderson, when the score had advanced to 120. A few threes and several couples were quickly added to the total and Beatty then hit Lindner for another triplet, which brought the score up to 140. At this stage Kilkelly took the ball from Lindner. At 149 Rice cut Kilkelly and was very smartly held by Kettlewell, the catch was a very low and difficult one. Rice had played a very good and correct innings for 40 and well deserved the applause which greeted him as he returned to the pavilion with Beatty, who had made a most useful stand and had raised the score from 80 to 149 (149-8-40). Bell now partnered with Beatty, who was playing a capital game. Bell opened his score mith a outer for a beautiful boundary drive off Kettlewell and immediately added a couple off the same bowler. This brought 160 up on the board. At this stage Anderson came on again instead of Kilkelly and Metcalfe took the ball from Kettlewell, when the score reached 170. Bell then drove Anderson for three and quickly after added a single off Metcalfe, Beatty following just for a like sum off the same bowler. The next ball Bell smacked to the boundary for four. This advanced the score to 180, and brought Lindner on instead of Metcalfe, who however went off again for Lindner, when the score was 190. Beatty and his companion continued to pile the runs on merrily, and a couple contributed by the former for a pretty hit to the on signalled the second century which went up with telegraph amidst the cheers of partisans of the North. Bell, who was well set, smote the bowlers right and left, and the score rose to 210. Swaine relieved Anderson at 217, but the change had no effect. Bell hit a swift one through Pottinger's hands, and the next over Beatty completed his half century with a single off Lindner. A change of bowling seemed imperative and Metcalfe went on with underhand lobs amidst groans from the pavilion. Bell, who received the first over, carefully batted them, blocking each ball. Beatty cut Metcalfe for one and then secured another for an overthrow. Metcalfe's little dodge did not come off, as the batsmen punished the underhands as they treated the round arm, so he resumed his usual style. The score gradually increased, and when stumps were drawn at six it was 242 for 8 wickets. The partnership of Beatty and Bell resulted in no less than 93, 45 of which was credited to Bell and 48 to Beatty. As the players returned to the pavilion when the bell was rung several of the Northern team went out to "chair" Beatty, but that gentleman declined the honour and ran away, his admirers chasing him to force on him the honours he would not accept. Beatty was too light of foot to be caught and the Northerners then desisted.

The following are the scores as far as the game has gone :—

SOUTH.

1ST INNINGS.

Metcalfe, l b w Holland	4
Mainwaring, c and b Wilkins	10
Fox, l b w Wilkins	0
Littelton, b Holland	14
Kettlewell, run out	3
Carpenter, c Vincent, b Wilkins	2
Lindner, b Holland	30
Swaine, c Holland, b Wilkins	38
Pottinger, b Holland	39
Anderson, b Holland	1
Extras	22
Total	166

NORTH.

2ND INNINGS.

Wilkins, c Carpenter, b Kettlewell	11
Vincent, b Kettlewell	3
Swinhoe, b Kettlewell	11
Holland, b Anderson	29
Kennedy, l b w Metcalfe	18
Rice, c Kettlewell, b Kilkelly	40
Colvin, b Metcalfe	0
Challenor, b Anderson	1
Beatty, not out	64
Bell, not out	45
Clifton, to bat	
Extras	20
Total	242

[BY TELEGRAM.]

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The match concluded this afternoon, the North winning by 116 runs. In the second innings the North made 246—Beatty, not out, 67, Bell made 46, Clifton nothing, extras 20. The South's second innings ended for 109—Lyttelton made 26, Metcalfe 31, Fox 1, Carpenter 6, Lindner 5, Swaine 13, Pottinger and Kilkelly 8, Anderson 1, Mainwaring and Kettlewell nothing.

Rain fell on Tuesday night and completely spoilt the wicket, which considerably handicapped the South when batting. Clifton bowled very well, for the North took six wickets for 34 runs.

MEDICAL DEGREES IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The motion which will be brought before the Senate of the Bombay University this afternoon by Dr. Khory is one which has already failed to receive the approval either of the Medical Faculty or of the Syndicate. It would appear therefore that Dr. Khory hopes for that support from the non-medical members of the Uiniversity which his own professional brethren have denied him. The mover proposes that the Unversity should confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine on those who satisfy the examiners, provided they have passed the Matriculation examination, plus the English paper of the Previous examination, Zoology being added to the list of technical subjects. Hitherto those who have passed the Matriculation examination only are merely eligible for the University licence to practice Medicine and Surgery, Zoology not being a compulsory subject. It is proposed then to confer the degree of M.B. on those who have passed, in addition to the subjects included in the ordinary License examination, a slightly enhanced test in English and satisfied the examiners in Zoology. The University in short is asked to give a great deal for a very little, and I hope that the general body of the members will think twice before they accede to a request that neither the Syndicate nor the Medical Faculty has seen fit to recommend. The Bombay University has hitherto held its head high in the matter of granting degrees, and it would manifestly be a pity to see its standard lowered below that of Calcutta or Madras, as would be the case should Dr. Khory's motion meet with success.—Yours, &c.,

MEDICUS.

THE RECENT DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED MERCHANTS CO. *vs.* SAKALCHUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your full report of the judgment in this case does not represent the matter in a more favourable light. It only shows that, notwithstanding his doubts in this case and his regret that there could be no appeal, he reversed the decision of a Judge whose experience in mercantile transactions is acknowledged to be second to none.

Allow me an illustration which, I believe, fairly represents the case : Mr. Justice Farran calls on Thacker and Co., to order for him "Black on Crime" from Europe. The book is not to cost above 15s., and must be here in time for the October vacation. The intention of both parties is that the book be ordered from Europe as usual with such orders ; but, before the mail leaves, Thacker and Co. hear that a native bookseller is selling off, and has just that very book. They acquire it, and tender it to Mr. Judge Farran, nor, for sundry good reasons, do they think themselves called upon to tell him how they came by the book. Is Justice Farran morally or legally entitled to reject the tender, because the book has not been ordered from Europe?

Another illustration and not an unusual occurrence : "Indentor" orders from "Merchant" 100 casks of copperas, but on condition that "Merchant" guarantees execution in due time. "Merchant," knowing by latest telegrams that the price is sufficient, gives the undertaking required. Meanwhile, however, a quarrel occurs between "Merchant" and his Agent in Europe, who refuses to do any more business with "Merchant," (or his messages are misunderstood, or any other of the hundred and one events that may arise. Ere "Merchant" could arrange with other agents, the time of delivery would expire. Happily, "Merchant" is able to purchase the 100 casks of copperas from a neighbour without loss, but he can't tender them on account of the late decision. "Indentor" waits till the time of delivery has arrived, and then sues "Merchant" for damages! Why should "Merchant" have been precluded from buying the copperas in the market, and tendering them to "Indentor"?—The decision must have a pernicious effect on the local trade, and is sure to lead to disastrous litigations. If, as Justice Farran says, no usage of the trade has been shown to exist, it seems to me that this is in favour of "Merchant" who is entitled to procure the goods from where he likes, as long as he supplies the quality, quantity, at the price required, on the stipulated date.—Yours, &c.,

MERCHANT.

THE MAJOR LYONS FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed, through the medium of your columns, to express my heartfelt thanks to those who so generously came forward in response to the appeal made on behalf of myself and children owing to the lamented death of my husband.

I am very grateful to say that through their liberal donations I have been able to place four of my children in the Scottish Orphanage, where I am sure that they will be well cared for until such time as they are fitted to go out into the world. The other four children are also suitably provided for.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Sept. 6. MARY LYONS.

THE following is a list of further subscriptions on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowled	6,495
Officers of 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry	70
Mr. B. Phillips, London	50
Mr. C. H. Espley, Dapoorie	25
Mr. W. C. Wilkinson, Dapoorie	20
Mr. S. Armstrong, Dapoorie	20
Major A. L. McNair, 7th Cavalry	15
Major M. James, 5th Cavalry	10
Major W. H. D. Jones, 7th Cavalry	10
Captain A. M. Monteith, 7th Cavalry	10
Surgeon H. W. Stevenson, 7th Cavalry.	10
Lieut. F. J. S. Lowry, the Beloochees	10
Sums under 10 rupees	10
Total...	6,755

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 4th September 1887 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadcchi	25	79	Chuda	18	42
Songad	19	84	Chital	21	58
Dhola	25	6)	Jetpur	23	0

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Bombay Port Trust is increasing in the magnitude and scope of its operations year after year, and the responsibilities of administration are growing at a corresponding ratio. In the year, which closed on the 31st March, the income, it is true, was not so large by some lakhs of rupees as in the previous year. But this fact is attributable, not to a drying up of the sources of revenue, but purely and simply to the reductions which have been made in the rates ; for as a matter of fact the steady increase which has been observable ever since the opening of the Dock in the tonnage of the vessels entering the harbour has been maintained in the past year. But though the revenue is less than it was in 1885-86, it exceeds the estimate by more than a lakh, the exact figures being estimated Rs. 38,72,754 ; actual Rs. 39,69,600. It is satisfactory to note that the increased revenue has been obtained at a decreased expenditure, which shows that the Trustees have not disregarded the necessities of economy. The estimated expenditure was Rs. 37,74,375, but actually it was only Rs. 35,69,801. The estimated surplus of Rs. 98,379 is thus swelled into Rs. 399,799. Colonel Merewether, the chairman of the Board, in his report on the Administration of the Trust, says :—

> The Trustees are under obligation to Government to set aside a lakh of rupees each year, to be applied either in reduction of Capital debt, or in the execution of work chargeable to Capital Account. There has been no need in the past year to trench upon this fund for new works, and the amount has therefore been applied towards the reduction of debt. A Debenture Loan for 10 lakhs raised in 1880 conveniently fell due on 15th April 1887, and one lakh of it was paid off from the fund in question. The balance of the surplus Rs. 2,99,799 it is proposed to add to the Reserve.

SURPLUS AND REDUCTIONS.

Colonel Merewether explains that the result of past year's working was the more gratifying, inasmuch as it has been arrived at after reductions in rates from April 1, last year, amounting to Rs. 4,25,246 per annum.

He adds :—

> The steady progressive increase in the revenue has seemed to the Trustees to justify yet further reductions, and their proposals to lower dock and wharfage rates from 1st April 1887, by an additional Rs. 2,29,220 per annum, have met with the approval of Government. But in the face of such large remissions, and in view of the early completion of the Dock extension when interest upon its cost will have to be met from Revenue, the Trustees have thought it prudent to add last year's surplus to their Reserve rather than to adopt the only other alternative open to them, viz., to reduce Capital debt. By this means they expect to ensure the maintenance of wharfage and dock rates at their present low level, even if in the earlier years of its working the new Dock should not earn its expenses and interest on its cost.

SHIPPING IN THE PORT.

A statement embodied in the report shows the number of vessels that entered the port during the past five years, exclusive of Government vessels, vessels that put back from sea owing to stress of weather, fishing-boats and boats under ten tons. During the past year 1,055 steam vessels with a tonnage of 1,434,586,111 sailing ships with a tonnage of 101,687 and 14,593 native craft, with a tonnage of 480,084, entered the harbour. The total tonnage during the five years was as follows :—

1882-83	1,793,369 tons.
1883-84	1,941,063 „
1884-85	1,943,755 „
1885-86	1,940,063 „
1886-87	2,016,339 „

Analysing these figures Colonel Merewether says :—

It is noteworthy that the number of square-rigged vessels entering the port during the past 3 years has remained stationary, the figures being :—

1884-85	1,165
1885-86	1,168
1886-87	1,166

while the tonnage has shown a steady increase, being in—

1884-85	1,465,465
1885-86	1,495,516
1886-87	1,536,255

The average tonnage of steamers has increased from 1,301 tons in 1884-85 to 1,360 tons in 1886-87, and of sailing ships from 823 to 916 tons in the same period. If the tonnage of country craft and square-rigged vessels for the past 5 years be taken together, it will be found, on a comparsion of 1882-83 with 1886-87, that there has been an increase of 12½ per cent., but that the 3 intermediate years show almost no change as compared with each other. The reasons for the fluctuations that take place in the annual tonnage of country craft, apart from such disturbing elements as a short cotton crop last year, will probably be found on the one hand in the gradual transference of traffic from country craft to steamers, and on the other in the increased native tonnage required to bring to Bombay its supply of building materials and firewood. The decrease in the average size of country craft from 40 tons in 1882-83 to 32·9 tons in 1886-87 seems to fit in with these inferences.

THE REVENUE.

A comparison is made of the chief items of revenue for the past five years. The principal sources of revenue, of course, are the wharfage fees at the bunders and the dock and the port dues. The wharfage fees, after growing from Rs. 7,72,530 in 1882-83 to Rs. 8,31,749 in 1885-86, dropped to Rs. 6,72,468 in the past year. The decrease of course is attributable to the reduction in the fees. The same cause accounts for the sudden fall in the revenue from dock and port dues. The former dropped from Rs. 16,51,853 in 1885-86 to Rs. 14,92,154 in 1886-87 ; and the latter from Rs. 2,14,664 to Rs. 1,57,193.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

An interesting comparison is made of the imports and exports of some of the chief items of the traffic during the past two years at the bunders and docks. The imports of piece-goods, for instance, has increased from 306,823 to 343,002 bales. The figures for the past four years are :—

In 1883-84	290,127 bales
1884-85	286,482 „
1885-86	306,823 „
1886-87	343,002 „

While the exports of piece-goods during the same years have been—

In 1883-84	166,023 bales.
1884-85	159,794 „
1885-86	153,032 „
1886-87	179,524 „

As regards the other items of import and export, Colonel Merewether writes :—

TWIST AND YARN.

The imports to twist and yarn do no more than hold their own, the quantities during the past 4 years having been—

In 1883-84	39,770 bales.
1884-85	41,700 „
1885-86	42,725 „
1886-87	42,799 „

The exports on the other hand, owing to the local manufacture and the demand for China, show a rapid increase. The figures are—

Exported in 1883-84	162,118 bales.
„ 1884-85	209,251 „
„ 1885-86	245,270 „
„ 1886-87	284,626 „

COAL.

The imports of coal during the past 4 years have been—

In 1883-84	264,982 tons.
1884-85	257,279 „
1885-86	274,697 „
1886-87	238,340 „

COTTON.

The imports of cotton at Port Trust wharfs show only the quantity brought to Bombay by sea, and as railways are opened up, the quantity thus brought gradually diminishes.

In 1883-84	679,578 bales were imported.
1884-85	553,386 „ „
1885-86	358,813 „ „
1886-87	410,810 „ „

The crop in 1885-6 was a small one, which accounts for the exceptional drop in that year.

There is no similar division in the case of exports. Whatever leaves Bombay is taken by sea, so that the following figures embrace the entire crops dealt with through Bombay :—

Export in 1883-84	1,385,350 bales.
1884-85	1,161,939 „
1885-86	989,355 „
1886-87	1,183,710 „

It will be remembered that the year for which these returns are given runs from 1st April to 31st March, and thus embraces part of two cotton seasons. This remark also holds good with regard to grain and seeds.

KEROSINE OIL.

The imports of kerosine oil have increased from 292,131 cases in 1879-80 to 397,962 cases in 1886-87, and the imports in the latter year would have been greater, but that, owing to the town duty of 6 pies per gallon imposed from 1st October 1886, oil which had hitherto been imported and again exported, was from that the transhipped in the harbour. The exports from the bunders thus fell from 178,876 cases in 1885-86 to 88,298 cases in 1886-87. It is observed that from the commencement of the present year Russian oil has found its way into the Bombay market, the imports from Russian ports in less than 5 months amounting to 240,554 cases.

TIMBER, &c.

The imports of timber are the highest yet attained. Building materials, such as bricks, tiles, chunam and sand as might be expected from the rapid growth of Bombay, show an increase.

In firewood also there has been a considerable increase.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

Rice is the chief article imported by sea, the wheat that is exported being brought to Bombay almost wholly by rail. The imports by sea for the past 4 years have been :—

In 1883-84	143,362 tons.
1884-85	128,888 „
1885-86	124,697 „
1886-87	149,997 „

While the exports have been—

In 1883-84	520,553 tons.
1884-85	516,878 „
1885-86	619,042 „
1886-87	781,826 „

The exports of oil seeds during the past 4 years have been—

In 1883-84	333,976 tons.
1884-85	402,493 „
1885-86	429,046 „
1886-87	313,101 „

The falling off during last year is accounted for by a short crop.

GROUND AND WAREHOUSE RATES.

Passing on to the subject of ground and warehouse rates, it is explained that they are fixed rather to meet the financial exigencies of the Trust than as being an absolute equivalent of the services rendered in exchange.

Since 1880, the Trustees have had a monopoly of the foreshore of Bombay, and it has, therefore, been possible for them to tax the entire trade of the port. It has been deemed by them only fair, therefore that when owing to the growth of the trade larger revenues accrued to the Trust, relief should be given by lightening the "compulsory" rates, and as already pointed out, this has been done both at the dock and bunders. The Trustees' position as owners of land and warehouses is, however, different. Of these descriptions of property they hold no monopoly, but enter freely into competition with other landlords in Bombay. It has seemed to the Board therefore, to be only just to these other owners, and also to be obligatory upon them as trustees to charge ground and warehouse rents at ordinary market rates, allowance being made for the advantageous situation of the Trust property.

In the past five years, the ground rents and warehouse and shed rents have increased from Rs. 6,94,498 to Rs. 9,18,345. The additions made to capital expenditure affecting these sources of revenue amount to Rs. 5,12,741, besides a sum of Rs. 88,350 spent from revenue upon construction of temporary sheds on the subject of dock warehouses, the Chairman writes :—

The dock warehouses, 8 in number, with 2 temporary buildings as adjuncts, together occupying 17,113 square yards of land, yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,20,243 as against Rs. 1,05,367 in 1885-86. The Apollo warehouses at the Custom house earned Rs. 29,995 as against Rs. 27,461 in the previous year. These warehouses unlike the Ryan Market and other godowns are not let out separately or in compartments by the mouth, but are used for the storage of goods for the safe custody of which the Trust is responsible, and upon which a receiving and delivery charge as well as a rent per package per week is charged. The popularity of these warehouses may be judged ; when it is stated that on 31st March there were stored in them 66,785 packages, chiefly piece-goods, of the estimated value of Rs. 1,56,00,000. Towards the close of the year, the demand for accommodation was so great that the Trustees had repeatedly to refuse goods for want of storage room. The question of providing additional warehouses is, therefore under consideration.

COLLECTION OF TOWN DUTY.

As in former years, the Trustees have collected, on behalf of the Municipality, Town duty on articles landed at their wharfs :—

The amount collected in 1886-87 was Rs. 11,39,097 against Rs. 7,28,669 in 1885-86. The increase is accounted for by kerosine oil being added to the list of taxable articles from 1st October, and by an increase in the rate on grain and sugar. The commission received by the Trustees for collecting this revenue was Rs. 33,870.

MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATED RATE.

Regarding the subject of the Municipal Consolidated Rate Colonel Merewether reminds us that Government fixed the assessment at Rs. 1,61,190 per annum for four years subject to proportionate increase in the event of an increase, in the general consolidated rate taking place :—

The consolidated rate was increased ½ per cent., which brought up the assessment for the year to Rs. 1,77,286. This sum is apportioned between the dock and bunder properties. On the other hand, the Municipality have paid to the Trustees from 1st October in lieu of maintaining dock and wharf roads, at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per annum. This amount is somewhat less than the cost of the work to the Trustees, but there are counterbalancing advantages, such as having repairs effected in the Trustees' own way by their own staff, with the least practicable interference with trade.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Owing, as we have before mentioned, to the reduction of the dock dues, the revenue from that source fell from Rs. 19,82,666 in 1885-6 to Rs. 17,88,489 in 1886-7. The expenditure has also decreased from Rs. 867,777 to Rs. 8,22,929.

The number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels that have entered the dock during the past five years is compared with the total number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels that have entered the port thus :—

	No. entering the port.	Tonnage entering the port.	No. entering the dock.	Tonnage entering the dock.
1882-83...	1,032	1,308,137	494	777,162
1883-84...	1,100	1,436,006	508	832,940
1884-85...	1,165	1,465,465	518	864,509
1885-86...	1,168	1,495,516	532	909,750
1886-87...	1,166	1,536,255	542	962,446

These figures show no striking increase in the number of vessels making use of the dock, for the reason that, during the whole period in the busiest months of the year the Dock has had as much work thrown upon it as it could possibly overtake, and that many vessels seeking dock accommodation year by year have had to be refused. It will be seen that while for the reason just given the number of vessels brought into dock has not fluctuated much the tonnage has steadily increased, so that while the average size of vessels entering the Dock in 1882-83 was 1,573 tons, in 1886-87 it was 1,775 tons. During the same period the average tonnage of all square-rigged vessels entering the Port only increased from 1,267 tons to 1,318 tons each. Of the 542 vessels that entered the Dock 297 brought imports and 453 took export cargoes, as against 286 with imports and 438 with exports in 1885-86.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.

The expenditure upon the hydraulic machinery, including engine-house, 100-ton crane, cargo cranes and gate machines, has been Rs. 68,297 against Rs. 66,829 in the previous year.

The amount spent on dredging the dock and channel of approach, including an allowance for depreciation of plant, was Rs. 1,01,997 against Rs. 1,08,586 spent in 1885-86.

It is satisfactory to note that the length of the channel requiring to be dredged is decreasing, owing to the outer end of it gradually assuming the level of the bottom of the channel, so that only 2,150 feet required to be operated upon in 1886-87, as against 2,300 feet in 1885-86 and 2,900 feet in 1882.

RESULTS OF WORKING THE DOCK.

It may be considered interesting to look at the dock revenue and expenditure apart from that of the other properties of the Trust, so as to obtain some indication of the proportion of the financial burden resting upon the Trust which that property bears :—

The gross revenue of the dock for the past year was		Rs. 17,88,489
But a deduction has to be made on account of "Bundar Fees," an original tax, which is included in the Consolidated 'Wharfage' rates. This may roughly be put down at ⅓ of the dock rate on goods, i.e., Rs. 14,27,638 3 :—	„	4,75,879
	Rs.	13,12,610
Deduct working expenses. Rs 8,22,929		
„ proportion of general charges ... ... „ 49,076		8,72,005
Net Revenue...	Rs.	4,40,605

The amount expended on construction of Prince's Dock to 31st March last was Rs. 86,15,466, and upon this sum the next revenue above shewn gives 5·11 per cent. But owing to part of the dock capital expenditure having been met from surplus revenue the trustees have only to pay interest as follow :—

To Government on Rs. 61,61,038 at 4½ per cent ... ... Rs. 2,77,247
" Debenture-holders on Rs. 14,35,876 at 4 per cent 57,435
Rs. 3,34,682

So that from the dock there is an actual balance of Rs. 1,05,923 available to meet interest on the other debt of the Trust.

PILOTAGE AND TRANSPORTING FEES.

The returns from pilotage and transporting fees amounted to Rs. 1,83,587 as against Rs. 1,92,623 in the previous year. A long paragraph in the report is devoted to an account of the discussion which was carried on during the course of the year on the subject of the scale on which the harbour masters and pilots were paid.

THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The amount expended on capital account up to the 31st of March was Rs. 4,54,29,486, but the receipts have exceeded the expenditure of Rs. 12,76,353.

Of the expenditure in 1886-87 Rs. 25,14,488, the largest item is the Dock extension, viz., Rs. 22,99,485. The chief payments included in this amount are to Messrs. Kirby & Co., the contractors for the masonry and excavation work, Rs. 15,99,573 to Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., on account of gates, engine and hydraulic machinery, Rs. 2,87,767; to Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, for caisson for the communication passage between the two docks, including freight and charges, Rs. 50,890; for blasting rock off the entrance gates, done departmentally, Rs. 54,377; engineering charges, Rs. 59,340; discount on loan of 50 lakhs received from Government, Rs. 1,18,362; interest on loans, Rs. 43,886.

THE NEW DOCK.

The amount expended on the Dock extension works to 31st March 1887, was Rs. 41,60,476, while the sanctioned estimate for the completed work amounts to Rs. 93,68,662. As was noticed in last report, Government have consented to borrow the money required in their own name, and to lend it to the Trustees at the rate at which they borrow plus 1 per cent. per annum to form a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the loan. During the past year the Trustees thus obtained from Government a 4 per cent. loan of 50 lakhs of rupees borrowed at the rate of Rs. 97·1 per cent., and it has been arranged that the contribution for Sinking Fund shall not commence until 31st October 1892. The Sinking Fund account will be separately kept, and will accumulate with interest added half-yearly until it equals the amounts of the original loan. If the further capital required for the new dock is raised at a similar rate as the 50 lakhs already received, then the whole debt will be wiped out in about 46 years from this time, the Trust until 1892 only paying a little over 4 per cent., and thereafter, 5 per cent. until 1933 to accomplish this.

DRY DOCK.

The question of providing a Dry Dock for merchant ships in connection with the Wet Dock system has remained in abeyance, the Trustees' hands being full with the Wet Dock extension. Since the close of the year, however, the Trustees' Engineer has been called upon as soon as his other work will permit to report upon various suggestions which have been made with a view to provide the necessary accommodation within the Prince's Dock or leading from it, so that this important subject is not being lost sight of.

NEW OFFICES.

The question of building new offices for the Trustees and their staff was again under consideration during the year, and the Engineer was directed to prepare the necessary plans and estimates. The Traffic staff are miserably housed, and the plans and estimates for new offices for them, to be situated close to the Prince's Dock, have been first called for. Thereafter plans are to be prepared for a building at the south-east corner of Mody Bay, near the Mint, to comprise a Board Room and Offices for the Chairman, Secretary, Engineer and Port Officer with their staff. All these plans are now in hand.

THE RAO OF CUTCH'S BALL.

The dance given by the Rao of Cutch was a grand finale to Jubilee balls. As a spectacle it was splendid. I don't think I have ever seen so many Royalties concentrated in so small a space. The house was of moderate dimensions in Queen's Gate, and as "all London" were at the ball, "all London" had a very tight squeeze The Prince of Wales and his two sons, the Duke of Sparta, Prince and Princess Christian, and various other Royalties could scarcely penetrate the crowd to get into the ball-room; and when the Indians added their beautifully clothed persons to the Royal jostle, you may imagine the scene. The Rao received the guests at the top of the stairs. I made him a courtsey and shook hands after our English fashions, but was subsequently informed it was contrary to etiquette to shake hands with Indians. Perhaps contact with such unclean animals as ourselves makes them lose caste. However I was consoled when the Prince of Wales and his party arrived; as they shook hands vigorously, I came to the conclusion that even Oriental despots, when they go to Rome, must do as Rome does. The Rao and his brother are dark good-looking men, about 30 years of age, with fine sleepy eyes, beautiful long eyelashes, clear tanned skins and Roman noses. They wore gorgeous white satin tunics, red and gold turbans, and were literally studded with precious gems. A belt worn across-ways from shoulder to waist had alone been valued at £90,000. Oh! the Rao's diamond necklace! It was simply superb! Each stone as big as a die, and of the finest whitest water. But in spite of his magnificent grandeur I pitied the poor Rao, who wandered about the ball-room with a bored and impassive mien. His guests were mostly strangers on whom he would never again set his eyes, and their supping, and fittings, and dancings were to him totally immaterial. Truly thankful must he have been when the fat mammas and lovely maidens, and brainless mashers, filed out before approaching daylight, and left him to ruminate in peace. Tiddell played splendidly, singing with his whole band—

"Buffalo girls come out to-night,
Come out to-night, come out to-night,
Buffalo girls come out to-night,
And dance by the light of the moon."

This is an inspiring air but inappropriate to the audience. The Princess Victoria of Teck, for instance, could scarcely respond to the invitation as a Buffalo Girl?

Lady Bective and Lady Kilmoray I could not help pausing to admire as specimens of the Anglo-Saxon race. They have both splendid figures, are fully five feet ten in height, have regular features, and last not least, beautiful diamond tiaras.

Lady Kilmoray was in white satin, embroidered ears of wheat literally growing up the sides of the jupon, while the waterfall back was of tulle sprinkled with golden stars.

Lady Bective was in black ottoman, trimmed with a a new sort of light jet, falling loosely in numberless rows and gleaming with every movement. A pale blue sash was worn—odd to say—not on her waist but across her bosom, and neatly finished off at her back between the shoulders.

Lady Hellen Duncombe looked unusually beautiful. Her dress was most becoming—of that pale shade of heliotrope that is cousin to pearl grey. The bodice was of velvet, and there was an exquisite tablier of passementerie very wide and long. Tulle velvet and beads all matched wonderfully; in fact there was no perceptible difference in the shade. The delicacy of the *tout ensemble* was—as the French say—ravishing, and I wondered if ever a Buffalo Girl was born who could compare with her *Lady correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Indian Government always show themselves generous towards Asiatic refugees. Not only are hundreds of Afghans, from Yakub Khan downwards, being maintained in comfort in India, but liberal subsistence allowance has hitherto been granted to Ayub Khan and his followers in Persia also. After Ayub's abortive attempt to leave the Shah's territory, it was arranged that an annual payment of £8,000 per annum should be made to the Persian Government for disbursement to the young Sirdar and his dependents. The words of the agreement of 17th April 1884 between the British and Persian Governments were as follows :—"Il sera payé annuellement au governement Persan, á l'ordre du Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres par l'entremise de la Legation de S. M. Britannique a Teheran, la somme de £8,000 pour l'entretien d'Eyoub Khan et des autres Chefs Afghans á partir du 1er Janvier 1884." On the 2nd of November 1885 a new agreement was made, under which the sum was raised to £12,000 per annum, and this is still in force. Ayub, it is believed, could not have saved much money, as there were Musa Jan, son of Yakub, and many other Sirdars who had to receive large sums, to say nothing of the hundreds of dependents. The sums were fixed in every case, but Ayub was allowed to pay them himself: this, it is said, he did in all honesty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's, steamer Landoura, 2,140 tons, Captain J Gray, was cleared out yesterday, for Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo.

The Austro Hungarian steamer Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain E L Lemesich, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning from Trieste and Brindisi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers, among them being five Reverend gentlemen:—Revd T Bromer, Revd T Rugter, Revd F von Mansfeld, Revd D Reynders, Revd A Schmitz, Mr. Hollup, Mr. Baciok, Mr. A Minck, Mr. Bachrach, Mr. Grimberg, Mr. Florio, and Mr. Klansberge (for Calcutta), and fifteen deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Elektra	2085	P. Mersa	A	J. Jannil.
" Britannia	1991	Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" Kashgar	1515	C. Gadd	D	P. & O. Co.
" D. Balduino	3014	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
" C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Eden Hall	2263	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Assam	1597	W. H. Wheler	N	P. & O. Co.
" Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Victory	1846	S. Ricoste	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Nizam	1606	Hazelwood	Q	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Amphitrite (s)	Lemesich	Trieste, Aug. 18.
	Keerata Roodrin	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Loodiana (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Aug. 19.
	Africa (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Landoura (s)	Gray	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Amphitrite commenced loading yesterday for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
2	Bucephalus s	Johnson	Littleton, Aug. 1.
	Goa s	Leuras	Bombay, Aug. 10.
3	Tanais s	Lugan	Hongkong, Aug. 20.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Aug. 27.
	Nerbudda s	Allen	Singapore, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2.—Steamers Busheer, Horn Head and Culna.
Sept. 3.—Steamer Sutlej.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
1	Goalpara s	......	Bombay.
	Sirsa s	......	Rangoon.
	Manora s	......	Calcutta.
	Armathwaite s	......	Batoum.
2	Clan Macarthur s	......	Calcutta.
3	Hajeen s	......	Cardiff.
4	Maharajah s	......	Rangoon.
5	Patna s	......	Calcutta.
	Mameluke s	......	Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
1	Scindia s	......	Rangoon.
	D. of Sutherland s	......	Calcutta.
	Manora s	......	London.
2	Kohinur s	......	Bombay.
	Goalpara s	......	Calcutta.
	Clan Macarthur s	......	London.
	Sirsa s	......	Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Luckhardt, Col, Bo Comy Genl, from duty, from Poona.
Grainger, Vety-Surgn, Bo, H B O, on duty, from Poona
Pottinger, Vety-Surgn, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Lushington, Lt Col, Bl, 8th Hussars, from privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Mc-Kee, Surgeon, Mad, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Babington Peile, Capt, Bo, P W O Grenadiers, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Grainger, Vity-Surgn, Bo, H B O, off leave, to Poona.
Pottinger, Vity-Surgn, Bo, A V D, off leave, to Poona.
Bateson, Surgn, Bl Med Staff, from leave, to Lucknow
Davidson, Lt, Bl, R A, on general leave, to Simla.
Fenton, Vety-Surgn, Mad, A V D, on duty, to Kamptee.
Lushington, Lt-Col, Bl, 8th Hussars, from leave, to Meerut.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.

BENGAL.

SAILING WITHOUT SIDE-LIGHTS—At Calcutta on Saturday Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, obtained a summons against Captain Richard Jemmy, Master of the British steamer Indore, for having sailed without side lights between the hours of sunset and sunrise on the high seas, on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta from the 1st to the 15th June last. The summons was made returnable on Wednesday next, with directions that accused should produce both the ships registered and the log-book.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Earnings, for week ending 27th August 1887, Rs. 7,27,528-6-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,44,730-6-4. Decrease, Rs. 17,202-0-4 From 1st July 1887, to 27th August, 1887, Rs. 58,06,990-1-3. From 1st July 1886, to 28th August, 1886, Rs. 63,32,749-8-5. Decrease Rs. 5,25,759-7-2. Miles open week ending 27th Aug. 1887, 1,519. Corresponding week last year, 1515, increase 4. per mile open week ending 27th August 1887, Rs. 478-15-3. Corresponding week last year Rs,, 491-9-2. Decrease, Rs. 12-9-11.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 27th of August there were 173 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 208 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 184 deaths, and the death-rate was 221 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 6 from cholera, 59 from fevers, 24 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—1 Non-Asiatics, 5 Mixed Races, 117 Hindus, 47 Muhamedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officers adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 27th of August was 173, against 184 and 163 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 35. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 12 in the two preceding weeks, the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 59 and 23 respectively, against 57 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·8 per mille per annum, against 24·8 the mean of the last five years.

A HINDOO CHILD WIFE AND HER HUSBAND.—Mr. Moses on Friday last made an application to the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate for an order, that one Khudimonee Dassi, a girl of about 11 or 12 years of age, the wife of Baboo Muckun Lall Addy, should be allowed to make any complaint she may have to make against her husband, who she alleges has been habitually ill-treating her, and keeps her in wrongful continement, so that she may not be permitted to see or speak with any of her famiy, Mr. Moses said he made the application on behalf of Baboo Gopeenath Dutt, the brother of Khudimonee Dassi who has been married only a few months, and has been subjected to a series of ill-treatment from her husband Muckun Lall, and complained to her mother's maid-servant, who went to see her. The Magistrate directed the Police to enquire into the matter as he thought it might be that the girl-wife was only home-sick, and wished to go back to her mother. The parties were respectable, and it would not be desirable to drag them into Court in the first instance. On Monday Inspector Kinsley reported to his Worship that in accordance with instructions he had had an interview with Kudimonee Dassi, the wife of Muckun Lall Addy. The wife, who appeared to be a girl of only ten or eleven years of age, on seeing him and her brother, Gopeenath Dutt, burst into tears, and complained of being ill treated by her husband, who, she said, had not permitted her to see any of her relatives for the past six months. Mr. Moses, who appeared for Gopeenath Dutt, the brother of the girl-wife, submitted that not allowing the latter to see her parents was practically wrongful confinement; besides, the girl had complained to the police of ill-treatment. He asked that a summons be issued against the husband, if for no other reason than that it may act as a warning to him that some notice was being taken of his conduct, and that he could not ill treat his wife with impunity. His Worship, somewhat reluctantly, granted a summons, observing that he thought of bringing the husband into Court might do more harm to the wife, who was only a child yet, but as she had complained to the Police of ill-treament, Mr. Moses, if he wished, could have the process asked for.

THE EARLY YEARS OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

CONTEMPORARY DESPATCHES BY A FOREIGN RESIDENT.

In the year of Shakspeare's death, 1616, one Amerigo Salvetti was appointed Tuscan Resident at the Court of Whitehall by Cosmo de'Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany. His rightful name was Alessandro Antelminelli, and he came of a noble family of the little Republic of Lucca. His father and three brothers were first tortured and then executed on a charge of high treason against the Republic, and he himself was summoned home from Antwerp to stand his trial. As he did not obey, a price was put upon his head, and assassins were hired to kill him; but eventually he found safety in England, where he died in 1657, at the age of eighty-five, being buried in the chancel of St. Bartholome's Church. His despatches during the years 1625-28 have been translated from the Tuscan dialect, and from cipher, by the late Mr. Heath Wilson, of Florence, and the translation has just been published as a special appendix to the eleventh report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. As the despatches deal with such events as the death of James I. and accession of Charles I., the impeachment of the Earl of Bristol, the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham, the early conflicts of Charles with Parliament, the intended war against Spain, the plague of 1625, and, in short, all the principal political and social occurrences of the time, it will be understood that they have an altogether exceptional interest. Indeed, they are among the most authentic and detailed records we possess of that period of English history. Here are some extracts respecting

THE PLAGUE.

The plague augments in virulence—ninety-one have died this week in different part of the centre of London. The number ninety-one agrees with the official report issued by the magistrates every week; but I believe that, owing to the wish to detain the nobility here as long as possible, the real mortality is concealed. The common average of deaths in one week in London is from 130 to 180. This week the sum rose to 445, of which the excess above 180 no doubt may be attributed to the contagion.—*(June 20, 1625.)*

We now have the plague on all sides with every appearance of its increase. I cannot longer run the risk of infection; it is spread all round my house, and, however inconvenient it may be, as well as expensive, I have provided myself with a habitation fourteen miles distant from London [at Richmond]. I shall write and despatch my usual packet every fifteen days by an express messenger to London, who will bring me my letters from Italy.—*(July 11.)*

Driven away by the plague, which made its appearance in Richmond, I came into this country (Huntingdon), where although fifty miles distant from London, we are still in danger of contagion, which is, in fact, spread all over the kingdom, and is everywhere accompanied by great mortality. Poor London, above all other places, feels the scourge in a superlative degree, 5,000 people having died in one week. Parliament is now assembled in Oxford.—*(September 4.)*

From four to five thousand die of the plague weekly in London, and almost as many more within a circuit of three miles of its neighbourhood, whilst the disease is so widely spread over the kingdom that it is impossible to go anywhere without danger.—*(September 15.)*

Happily the plague in London begins to diminish; the deaths last week were 3,000, and within the external circuits of two miles about the same number. Whether it is that there are fewer victims to be killed or that the season is colder, certainly the malignity and fury of the disease decreases; although throughout the whole kingdom it makes itself felt, and few indeed are the cities, boroughs, or villages which it has not visited.—*(September 29.)*

It was not until the following spring that the plague entirely disappeared.

THE CONFLICT WITH PARLIAMENT.

Charles fitted out two fleets to make war upon Spain and Flanders, but could not despatch them for want of money, which the Commons would not grant. The following gives a good idea of Charles's peremptory way with the Commons. It is an extract from a speech he made to them in April, 1628.—

He wished frankly to inform them that, although by that authority which God had placed in his hands he might have obtained money from his subjects by other means, he had not insisted on doing so, from a desire to gratify his people and because he was willing to try once more the way of Parliament which they so greatly preferred and were attached to. He was resolved, however, on his part to adopt other means if they did not supply the requisite amount without delay. He concluded by observing that he did not express himself in this way from a desire to threaten; he offered no threats except to his equals; he wished them to know his intentions, and to behave like good subjects, so that he might act in conformity and forget the offence given him by the last Parliament.

Here are some miscellaneous extracts :—

A DUCAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Duke of Buckingham feasted their Majesties on Sunday in the most splendid manner, when they were waited upon and served by the Duke and ten other nobles. They were entertained before the supper with various musical performances, after it with dances and comedies; but the principal spectacle was a marine view representing the sea which divides England from France, and above it the Queen Mother of France, sitting on a regal throne amongst the gods, beckoning with her hand to the King and Queen of Spain the Prince and Princess Palatine, and the Prince and Princess of Piedmont, to come and unite themselves with her there amongst the gods, to put an end to all the discords of Christianity. A fanciful and mystic conceit which indicates a desire that such a peaceful result might be attained by the instrumentality pointed out in this fiction. The greater part of the night was consumed with dances and other pastimes, the whole being concluded with a splendid refection of sweetmeats; after which, the hour being late, their Majesties remained at the Duke's residence to sleep. Next day the entertainments were renewed with royal magnificence. The expenses have amounted to some thousands of pounds sterling.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

An important change in diplomatic relations has occurred here. The Abbe Scaglia does not go to Court so frequently as has been his custom, the cause being the displeasure of the Duke of Buckingham, for the following reasons. Close to the Ambassador's house is that of the Viscountess Purbeck, wife of a brother of the Duke, who is of unsound mind, and who consequently does not live with her. This lady, having been accused of infidelity, was condemned in conformity with the laws of this country, to do penance by standing in church, during the time of service, in the presence of the congregation, clad in a white sheet with a white rod in her hand. The officers of justice went to her house to take her to the place fixed upon for the execution of her sentence; but they did not find her, as she had escaped, with the connivance, it is said, of the Ambassador of Savoy. Now, as this affair was regarded with paticular interest by the Duke from his desire that the lady should be punished for the wrong which she had done to his brother and the shame which she had brought on his whole house, he took it very ill that by the help of the Ambassador, she had escaped doing penance. The Ambassador, on the other hand justifies himself, and says that he was incommoded by a mob of four or five thousand persons who blocked up the street in front of his house, preventing all ingress and egress. Some of his gentlemen, therefore, dressed his page as a woman, covering his face with a mask. The mob and the officers of justice followed the carriage, and the street was cleared. Lady Purbeck took the opportunity of escaping, but he had nothing to do with that. The Duke by no means accepts of this explanation as canonical; and, whether it was done with or without the knowledge of the Ambassador, he is greatly displeased, which has been shown by his refusing to accept a new-year gift from the Abbe of two pictures.

THE ASSASSINATION OF BUCKINGHAM.

Writing on the 5th of September, 1628, Salvetti says :—

Immediately after my arrival at this place the news reached me of the tragical end of the Duke of Buckingham. The author of it is in the position of a gentleman, and it is said that the cause of his act was that the Duke refused to give him the company of infantry which he maintained was his by right when his captain died. He avenged himself by a stab with a knife which killed the Duke before he had time to say a word. The news of this fatal blow has spread, rapidly over the whole kingdom; and, if I may express myself frankly, the appearances of satisfaction are almost universal. His Majesty more than any one is touched to the quick by this assassination: he feels it so much that they say that he is both profoundly afflicted and incensed. The Duke's relatives and dependents are those who will be most affected by this loss. As to others, they rejoice in the prospect of dividing the spoils and the offices which he held in the Government. All the principal members of the Privy Council went immediately to his Majesty to offer their services; and as all the active management of the Government was in the hands of the Duke, it will require some time to make the arrangements which may be rendered necessary by a possible change of policy in home and foreign affairs. It is only too evident that the people are gratified by the death of the Duke, and they seem to think that they have gained by the act of his slayer that deliverance which Parliament never could obtain. The murderer is named Felton. He is a prisoner and will be strictly examined to discover if he has accomplices, after which in conformity with the laws he must die.

A few days later Salvetti was able to give some details of the crime :—

The blow was given so suddenly that it was not actually seen by any one. The Duke was heard to exclaim, "Vile animal, you have killed me," and with his own hand he drew the knife from the wound; then, stepping back as if to draw his sword, he fell to the ground and blood flowed from his mouth and nostrils. In seven or eight minutes he expired without uttering a word. On the fall of the Duke many of those present drew their swords and turned towards Monsieur de Soubise, who was in the anti-room, and who ran a special risk of being killed from the circumstance that several took it into their heads that he had struck the blow, inasmuch as about an hour previously some warm words had passed between him and the Duke in public. The actual murderer, seeing that the crowd threw itself upon Soubise, called out, "The Duke is dead, and it was I who killed him." One of those standing by with his sword drawn, made a lounch at him. This Felton parried, and throwing down his sword said, "Do what you like with me." He was made a prisoner, and being questioned he said that he had struck the blow and that he had intended to do so for some days. Being asked if he was sorry for what he had done, said "No," and that if it were still to do he would do it, having no fear except of the displeasure of God.

QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

Many details are given respecting the Queen—her beauty, her character, her lute-player, her ballets, etc.

The Queen appears to be very happy and cheerful. She spends most of her time at Denmark House, which belonged to Queen Anne, the mother of the King, and is now hers, with all its splendid fittings and furniture. The King was greatly grieved by the death of the Duke, and the Queen expressed her participation in his sorrow and did all in her power to comfort and console him. Her Majesty went personally to visit and condole the Duke's relations, an act upon her part which has greatly gratified the King, by whom she is more than ever beloved; and, were she not so youthful, and so carried away by her companionships, it would be an easy matter for her to make the King do whatever she pleased, so much is he attached to her. Their Majesties are at Hampton Court and in excellent health and are enjoying the pleasures of the chase.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE CATHOLICS.

The attacks on the persons and property of the Papists necessarily attracted the Residents's notice. "A monk has been condemned by the judges to be hanged and quartered in lancashire. This is the first, whom they have executed for a long time, and it said that his Majesty does not approve of the conduct of the judges in this case."

Preparations are making for the meeting of Parliament, which takes on the 30th of next month, and to extract new subsidies from it. His Majesty in anticipation of its meeting, and to gratify it, has declared publicly, through the Lord Keeper, that it is his will and that he commands all judges and other officers to put vigorously in force the penal law against the Roman Catholics; and in particular that members of religious Orders be sought out everywhere and imprisoned, and brought to trial and condemned, in conformity with the rigour of the law, but they are not to be put to death without reference to his Majesty. It appears that the King does not wish that the extreme penalty of the law should be inflicted upon them, but that they should be sent to finish their lives in a certain castle far from this where malaria prevails. With regard to lay Catholics, they are to be confined to certain places and must pay punctually the usual exactions. All this is to please the Puritans and to conciliate the new Parliament; but as with these people it is a maxim to oppose everything, never to be satisfied with the present nor to agree with what is proposed for the future, so it may be believed that all these anticipations and preparations, which are already regarded with suspicion, will not produce the effect which his Majesty supposes, but that as usual he may encounter in the body of the members the same turbulent spirit as before.

A FORBIDDEN MARRIAGE.

The Sovereign took at that time an active part even in the affairs of private families.

On Sunday last the King gave orders to imprison Lord Arundel, the Earl Marshal, in the Tower of London, in consequence of the marriage of his son Lord Maltravers with the Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of the late Duke of Lennox and a relative of his Majesty whom he intended, it is said, to give in marriage to a son of the Earl of Argyle in Scotland. Although the Earl Marshal states in his defence that he knew nothing of the marriage, the King will not accept of this explanation, but insists that the marriage has been made in spite of his will to the contrary. The Duchess of Lennox and the Countess of Arundel, the mothers of the married couple have been imprisoned in separate private houses, and the spouses in the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The event is of serious importance, and has happened at an unlucky moment. Members of the House of Lords are secretly dissatisfied for they feel that they have lost one of their principal colleagues.

The Earl Marshal was kept in prison for more than two years. He was then, however, fully restored to favour.

The day was happily ended by the restoration to his Majesty's favour of the Earl of Arundel, the Countess, and their son. This took place at the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, who presented the Earl to the King, who received him most graciously and twice gave him his hand to kiss. The Earl and his family have been in disgrace for two years. This Earl is one of the first persons in the kingdom for ancient family and great ability. Now that he is replaced be will take a distinguished part in the government of the State.

KING AND PEOPLE.

The last despatch here printed contains a paragraph of momentous import :—

The King and his people in no way get on well together, and I fear, if he cannot succeed in subduing them, that the affairs of this kingdom will go very badly, seeing that the Puritans win more space to act with increasing daring against the King, who, unless he makes peace, abroad will never know it in his home and will never be an absolute monarch.

TONQUIN AS A FRENCH POSSESSION.

The United States Minister at Pekin, in a recent report on the French possession of Tonquin says :—

In 1884 the French colonial possessions in Asia covered 59,964 square kilometres. As a result of the Franco-Chinese war the Republic increased this area, chiefly in Tonquin, to 149,967 square kilometres. The native population owing allegiance to the French flag shows an increase also, through the addition of Tonquin of 9,116,642.

This increase in territory and in population has been purchased by France at a cost, as estimated of nearly 20,000 men, and about 70,000,000 taels in money.

China also contributes to the cost the lives of almost 100,000 men, lost chiefly by disease, and a sum of money scarcely short of 150,000,000 taels.

The natural inquiry arises as to the profit of such acquisition as compared with the cost. The only results that can be reached are based on conjecture. It is hardly probable that Tonquin, with the poverty and want of civilisation of its people, and the unsuitableness of its climate to European constitutions, will ever be to France what Holland's possessions in the south have been to her. A comparison with French Cochin-China affords the best data for an estimate of the future value of Tonquin as a producer or a market. The last return we have from there is the summary for the first six months of 1886.

The import trade, excluding treasure, was worth 7,362,000 dollars; treasure 6,368,000 dollars, of which 3,640,000 was on Government account. Of these total imports of 7,362,000 dollars, France furnished only 1,033,000 dollars in articles for the use and consumption of foreigners. China furnishes more than one-half the remainder, and the Straits have a large share.

The export trade of the same period was 10,895,000 dollars, of which nine-tenths was rice. Of this 87,000 dollars went to France.

This showing, though somewhat in excess of the same period for previous years, cannot be considered encouraging.

Tonquin has three times the population of Cochin-China, and is said to be more fertile. The turbulent character of its people, however, and the proximity to the Chinese provinces, will necessitate for a long time to come the maintenance of a large military force, and the expenditure of sums of money which will probably make the country a drain on, rather than an advantage to France. It is claimed that many of the difficulties now met with will disappear on the construction of railroads, and that a great trade with Southern and Western China will follow the Red River to the sea. It is proposed to construct a line of rail from Laokai near Yunanan to Hanoi to obviate the difficulties experienced by junks in the shallow and almost unnavigable head-waters of this stream.

It is, however, incredible that Tonquin can ever be made a profitable investment of the immense sums expended.

THE ARREST OF A FRENCH LADY AT COWES.

The *Times* publishes the following account of the experiences of Mdlle Drouin who was arrested in the Isle of Wight on suspicion of being a dynamitard :—

Mdlle. Drouin is a private lady living on her own means in the town of Rouen. At the age of nine years she met with an accident which confined her for three years to her bed and has rendered her a cripple for life. Lately her health has been very indifferent and her medical adviser has insisted on her taking a journey. She had frequently heard her friends speak of the Isle of Wight as the Paradise of England. She decided to visit it, but, as she justly remarks, so far she has found it a purgatory. In pursuance of this determination she left Havre on Friday, the 12th inst., and landed at the Cowes Pier on Saturday, the 13th, at 3 p.m. She drove in a cab to the Marine Hotel to which place her luggage followed her on one of the ordinary trollies. Very shortly after her arrival a detective officer appeared and informed her that he should detain her pending the arrival of Mr. Superintendent Stephenson. This latter officer arrived about 5-30 p.m., accompanied by a sergeant of police and a constable. The poor lady, completely bewildered by this proceeding, in her perplexity bethought herself of asking if there was a Catholic priest in the town. By the kindness of the landlord of the hotel a servant was sent out to find me, and at about 6 30 p.m. I arrived at the hotel. Outside I found Mr. Superintendent Stephenson, with a large parcel of papers in his hands, and two police officers. In one of the large rooms of the hotel I found several persons, and among them a detective officer. On asking why I had been sent for I was informed that the lady was suspected of being a most dangerous character, that information to that effect had been received from Paris, and that she had in her possession a large quantity of dynamite. In corroboration of this I was shown a much used hand bag of American cloth tied up with a piece of string. On opening it, it contained apparently several irregular shaped pieces of clay. From a police officer, I received a strong injunction not to speak to the lady until Mr. Superintendent Stephenson should return to the room. I waited till I was tired, and then introduced myself to the lady, who at once gave me her name and place of abode. I conversed with her till Mr. Superintendent Stephenson returned to the room. I then, on his behalf, put several questions to the lady, obtaining from her particulars about herself, the reasons for her journey to the Isle of Wight, the names and addresses of friends, and asked her what it was she had in her bag. She explained that she was in the habit of amusing herself with modelling in clay, and, as she intended after leaving the Isle of Wight to visit some friends in Jersey and at Granville in France, she had brought some clay with her. I asked the lady if she had a passport or visiting cards or any letters addressed to her by means of which she might establish her identity. Passport she had none; but possibly in her box there might be some cards or letters. The box was opened; no cards or letters were found, but out of her box there came her modelling tools. At this stage Mr. Superintendent Stephenson again absented himself, and I continued to converse with the lady. On his return I stated to him that so far I had in questioning this lady acted on his behalf, but thenceforth I should to the best of my power befriend this lady left here alone at the mercy of the police and I added, "Mark my words, you are seeking for a mare's-nest." The reply to this was that they had certain information from Paris, and knew well what they were doing. I desired him to be careful, for he was certainly deceived, and was pursuing a path that would lead him into serious error. On behalf of the lady I challenged him to produce his warrant for arresting her. He replied that he required no warrant, and that off to the police station she should go.

From 8 p.m., on Saturday till noon on Monday this poor invalid and crippled lady, a foreigner, was kept a prisoner at the mere word of Mr. Superintendent Stephenson. No magistrate was brought near her; her effects and person were carefully searched. It must be said, to the great credit of the sergeant and his wife, that she was treated by them with the greatest consideration and kindness. When noon on Monday came, at last, two of the magistrates appeared on the scene. The proceedings were opened by a long speech from Mr. Superintendent Stephenson, and now for the first time I learned, and the lady learned, the cause of all these proceedings. On Thursday, the 11th, the Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight received a letter with no address but "Paris" and signed with some common French name. The writter commenced with a bombastic sentence referring to the relations between England and Ireland. He then stated that the Irish considered the time had arrived to renew their operations. Then, that a lady was to journey to the Isle of Wight whom he recommended them to look after; and then he "begged to remain," &c. I am only giving from memory the substance of the letter, as we have been unable, so far, to obtain a copy of it. On a separate sheet was a description of the personal appearance of Mdle. Drouin, whose unhappy limp renders her a most conspicuous person. Mr. Superintendent Stephenson then gave a very detailed account of the measures taken to effect the important capture of this poor lady; and at the conclusion of the speech the magistrate's clerk suggested that they had before them no legal evidence. The oath was then administered to Superintendent Mr. Stephenson, whose evidence was that this lady arrived at Cowes, that from information received he ordered her to be arrested, that she was found in possession of a black bag which contained a substance he was unacquainted with; that he thereupon ordered her to be taken to the police station, and sent the bag with its contents to London. He added that an officer had been sent from Scotland-yard to France to make inquiries about the prisoner, and pending his return, and the report of an analysis of the contents of the bag, that he requested the magistrates to remand her for two days. At this stage the Vice-Consul of France intervened and requested to be shown the warrant for these proceedings. Mr. Superintendent Stephenson replied that he had no warrant and would take on himself the responsibility of what he was doing. The Vice-Consul then called for the production of a telegram received from Paris by Mr. Superintendent Stephenson on Sunday afternoon. On an appeal to the magistrates they decided that this telegram was not legal evidence and need not be produced. The prisoner was re-committed for two days.

In explanation of the Vice-Consul's demand for the telegram, I must return to the events of Saturday afternoon. On becoming fully aware of her position, Midlle. Drouin had telegraphed to a gentleman in Paris requesting him to communicate with the police in the Isle of Wight and to state to them who she was. On Sunday afternoon the answer from this gentleman was received by Mr. Superintendent Stephenson, and on Monday at noon, as I have stated, he refused to produce it in court. Tuesday arrives and the whole day is passed by this poor lady in the police station. On Tuesday morning a telegram from Scotland-yard reached Mr. Superintendent Stephenson to the effect that the stuff he had sent to London was simply clay. In the course of Tuesday the detective officer who had taken the bag to London returned with it and its contents.

Wednesday, 12-20 p.m.—Mdlle. Drouin has just been released. Not one title of evidence was brought against her, nor was any apology offered to her.

From the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India, for the four months ended the 31st of July last, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 19,45,89,368 as against Rs. 19,71,29,850, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 21,72,69,174 as against Rs. 30,79,39,713. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 4,12,33,704 as against Rs. 3,79,28,907; and that of treasure exported Rs. 46,09,431 as against Rs. 73,27,837. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs 82,73,103 as against Rs. 81,46,700, and that of export duty collected Rs. 22,79,955 as against Rs. 22,23,781. All the items in the list of exports show an increase with the exception of yarns and textile fabrics; but in these the decrease amounts to Rs. 1,45,96,487, which more than counterbalances the increase in the other items. In the exports there was a decrease in articles of food and drink, chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials, but as all the other items show an increase, there was a total rise in value of Rs. 86,70,038.

The doctrines inculcated by Mdme. de Valsayre are gaining ground in France, and the fruit is being manifested in rather violent ways. Duelling among women threatens to come into vogue in Paris, and the old practice of demolishing chignons, tearing off hats or bonnets, and leaving the imprint of nails in faces when quarrels are to be adjusted, will soon probably be discarded for more summary means of obtaining satisfaction. The other day two well-dressed women came face-to-face with each other in the Rue Laurence Savart, and the bystanders were surprised to hear them suddenly begin to objurgate one another in a vociferous manner, worthy of the Mdme. Angots of the Central Market. Public interest in the spectacle was, however, more deeply aroused when one of the scolds pulled a revolver from some mysterious part of her bodice and levelled it at her adversay. The adversary fumbled about for her weapon of defence, but before she had time to present it, a bullet whistled near her ears, and she fainted away in a manner hardly worthy of an Amazon. The assailant, a Mdme. Celestine, was seized by the onlookers and disarmed, while her unlucky rival was carried, insensible but uninjured, to an adjacent pharmaceutical establishment.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

A curious change appears to be coming over the views of the Russian authorities in the matter of public education. The former mania for spreading classical education among all ranks now seems to be giving way to a desire to restrict it as much as possible. This was already noticeable before M. Katkoff, the great champion of classicism, passed away. Finding by experience of this system that it does not diminish Nihilism and increase the admiration of the rising generation for the autocratic power, the Ministry of Public Education is now going to do all it can to stay the influx of students of the poorer classes into the Universities. The way in which this is to be done is made clear by a circular just issued by the Minister to the curators of all scholastic circuits. The method is, of course, the usual arbitrary one, and it may be confidently predicted that a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction will be caused by it among the classes to be henceforth excluded from the higher schools.

The circular in question and others lately issued show that the classical gymnasia are to be diminished in number in proportion as the objectionable classes are excluded therefrom. Of the course to be pursued the following paragraph from the latest circular will give a very good idea. The Minister says :—

"Being concerned for the improvement of the class of students in the gymnasia and pro-gymnasia schools, I find it necessary to restrict admission into those establishments to those children who are under the care of persons offering a sufficient guarantee that such children will be subject to a regular course of supervision at home, and will be able to dispose of the requisite means for completing their studies. Therefore, strictly observing this principle, the gymnasia and pro-gymnasia will henceforth refuse to receive as pupils the children of domestic servants, of cooks, washerwomen, small shopkeepers, and others of the like condition, whose children, with the exception, perhaps, of those gifted with extraordinary capacities, should not be raised from the circle to which they belong, and be thereby led, as long experience has shown, to despise their parents, to become discontented with their lot, and irritated against the inevitable inequalities of existing social positions."

In order to carry out this view the directors of all gymnasia schools are to interrogate the parents of would-be students as to their circumstances and to obtain information as to the material and moral character of their family life. If the parents' domestic and social conditions do not satisfy the above requirements their children will not be admitted, and other lower and easier schools will be indicated as more suited to their station in life. At the same time the directors of these schools are to have the right of excluding any student whose family life is such as to exercise a pernicious influence upon his school companions. The annual fee is also to be raised where necessary to £4, which is certainly not dear. The circular concludes :—

"It must be kept in view that the gymnasia and pro-gymnasia are schools which give access to the Universities and to the highest careers in the service of the State and the Public, and that only children who learn well and whose morality leaves nothing to be desired should be educated in these establishments, so that they may produce well brought up and well-intentioned young men of proved morality, for whom the directors may be able to answer in the future, not only before their superiors, but also, which is even more important, before their own consciences."

A DIAMOND WEDDING.

From the list in the *Court Journal* of the presents at the wedding of Lord Londesborough's son and heir, and Lady Grace Fane, daughter of Lord Westmoreland, it would seem that the wedding earned the prefix of "diamond." Thus the bridegroom gave his bride a sapphire and diamond necklace, a brooch in rubies and diamonds, and ruby and diamond double heart brooch; the Earl of Londesborough a turquoise and diamond pendant; the Earl of Westmoreland a gold bracelet with "Papa" in diamonds; the Marquess of Worcester a diamond swallow; the Marchioness of Cholmondeley a sapphire and diamond double heart ring; the Earl and Countess Howe a ruby and diamond ring; Lord and Lady Edward Somerset studs in diamonds; Sir Gerald and Lady Codrington a ruby, emarald, and diamond fly brooch; the Duchess of Hamilton a ruby and diamond pin; the Duke of Beaufort a diamond bracelet; Lord and Lady Walsingham a diamond arrow brooch set with a sapphire; Lady Ida Sitwell a diamond pin; Lord and Lady FitzHardinge a diamond bracelet; the Hon. Lady Foley a diamond butterfly brooch, with ruby eyes; the Hon. Arthur Somerset "1887" in diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild a diamond spray; the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn a sapphire and diamond bracelet; Lady Manners a gold thimble, with "Grace" in diamonds; Captain Spicer a ruby and diamond pin; Sir George Chetwynd a diamond crescent; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild a sapphire and diamond horseshoe bracelet; Lady Rose Weigall a gold bracelet, with "Auntie" in diamonds; Mrs. H. Curzon a pearl and diamond swallow brooch; Mr. Arthur and Miss Maud Wilson a gold bracelet, with "Gracie" in rubies and diamonds; and a diamond bangle, presented by the employés on Lord Londesborough's estates.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO CLIMB A GREASY POLE.

An inquiry was recently held at the Torrington Hotel, Torrington Park, North Finchley, relative to the death of Edward Scholfield, aged 21, a labourer, lately residing at 5, William-street, North Finchley, who died from injuries received under the following circumstances. On Monday last the members and friends of the Torrington Oddfellows' Club had their annual *fete* in a field off Woodhouselane, North Finchley, and a number of sports were arranged for, including the climbing of the greasy pole for a leg of mutton. Several persons having attempted to climb the greasy pole, the deceased expressed his determination to do so, and after three unsuccessful attempts, he got some of his companions to strap on to his chest a pole, and to raise it up against the greasy pole, which the deceased clung to while his companions pushed him up. The pole that the deceased was strapped to not being long enough, another pole was strapped to the end of it, and the deceased was then pushed up higher. When near the top the deceased let go the greasy pole with one hand, and was reaching up to touch the top, when his hand that was around the greasy pole slipped, and he fell heavily to the ground on his back. Assistance was at once rendered, but it was found that he was in a dying condition; his chest bone was broken in, and he died just after his arrival home.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Of the 10,652 medals and diplomas awarded at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition to the several Governments and Colonies, India received 1,309. Canada obtained the largest number, namely, 2,830. In addition to the large number that were given to the Colonies, &c., 724 medals and 1,641 diplomas were distributed to others in England who were at all connected with the Exhibition, such as the Royal Commission, the guarantors, the executive staff of the Royal Commission, &c.

Two papers read before last year's general meeting of the British Dental Association, on Government recognition of dentistry, especially in the Army and Navy, have been published. It has been said that the success of a military campaign depends on the boots of the army; so, according to these lectures, the success of a campaign would depend on the state of the men's teeth. When DeLong's expedition in search of the North Pole was being organized, no man was engaged in any capacity who had not a perfectly sound set of teeth.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, of the Civil Service of the North-West Provinces, has been gazetted into retirement from the 17th of June last. Joining the service in 1855, Mr. Harrison has held on for over thirty years, (says the *Pioneer*) although possessed of ample means and devoid of official ambition. He was well-known to be about the ablest man in the judicial service, but it was well-known also that he did not look to the High Court bench or the Judial Commissionership, but had made up his mind to remain at his place as Judge of Meerut. It is refreshing, by way of contrast, to find in these days a man so well satisfied with the country as as to remain in it long after he might have left, and though well entitled to look for promotion, preferring the life and position of a District Officer. His name will be long remembered in the Provinces.

The *Deccan Times* writing on the subject of the law of libel, says :—"The right to institute proceedings for so-called libel has been so abused by Mr. S. Howard in Bombay and Poona, and the annoyance and waste of time, if not waste of money, which puerile complaints of this nature inflict on newspapers, catering according to their lights for the general public, are so vexatious and causeless, that one often wonders how sensible magistrates are ever brought to entertain them. But the practice in the police courts is sufficiently diversified to show that there is nothing in the law, properly understood, inexorably constraining thereto. There is just a tinge of suspicion that the magistrate's discretion is largely governed by his personal like or dislike of the fourth estate. The more enlightened and liberal-minded have often acted on the view suggested by hard experience in the *Bombay Gazette*."

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Daily Prices—Beef—

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Sweet bread, each	0	5	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—

	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb........ Rs.	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	6	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	3	0	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

Kid (Small)—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1	2	0
Fore „ „ „	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „	0	12	0
Fore „ „ „	0	9	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0	7	0

Milk and Butter—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0

Sugar—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6

Fruits—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	8	0	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0
Pears, per dozen	0	14	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1	4	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Moosombies	1	0	0

Bread—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6

Firewood—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0

Ghee—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	3
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

Vegetables—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Potatoes, Australian, per maund	3	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	1	6
Do. Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2	6	0
Do. large, per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	14	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	9
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	6	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	3
Beet, large, each	0	1	9
Do. small, each	0	1	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Do. white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	3	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	9
French Beans	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	4	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	2	0
Beams, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	1	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar, per 100	6	4	0

Pickles, Country—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

Dry Fish—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongury fish, each	0	1	6

Oil—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0

Fresh Fish—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Surmaye, large, each	1	4	0
Pamfred white large, per pair	0	12	0
Do. Medium	0	8	0
Do. small,	0	5	0
Do. Black large	1	0	0

Grain—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Raggy, per phurra	3	6	0
per ph urra	3	12	0
per ph urra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	10	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	12	0

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli‡
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baskeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Wasrongaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun‡
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar‡
Sindee
Boree
Kapri‡
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nalwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksag‡
Raichore*

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-Baratree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
[illegible]
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

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* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshment.
§ 30 minutes for Dinner.
¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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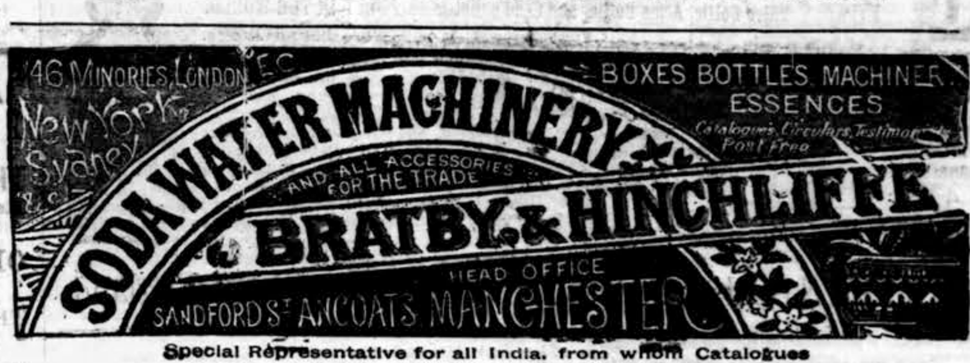
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion made any alteration in Label.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade Mark appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
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Mr. F. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall.
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PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
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I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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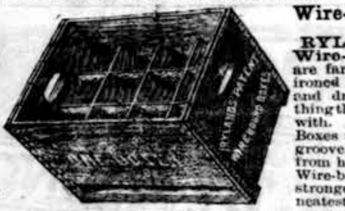

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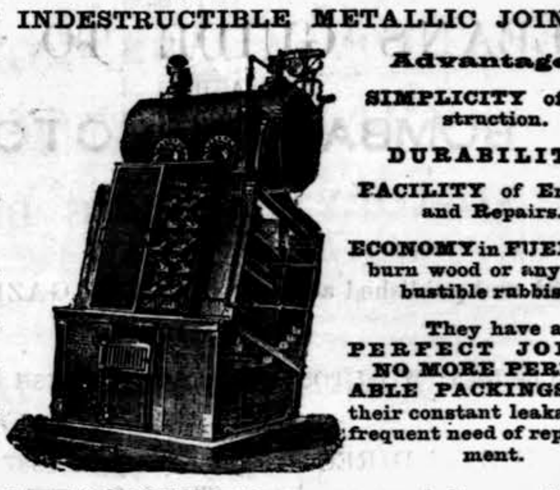

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